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ESTABLISHED 1867

## Congressional Leaders Warn U.S. Public Wants Trade Curbs

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

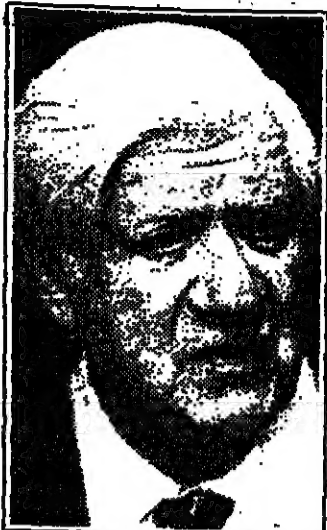
WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both major political parties have warned that rising public alarm over jobs lost to imports could cause Congress to defy President Ronald Reagan's veto threat and adopt restrictive trade legislation this fall.

"There's going to be some kind of trade bill," said Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, at a news conference Wednesday as the House returned from its summer break.

Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, a member of the Republican leadership, agreed with Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, saying, "I think members are coming back with strong feelings that the people out there are demanding action on the trade deficit."

While trade problems dominated the discussion Wednesday on Capitol Hill, returning lawmakers said that Congress seemed headed for a confrontation with the White House on several critical issues, ranging from tax revision to military spending to farm prices.

Mr. Cheney, a warm supporter of Mr. Reagan, warned the administration that it was increasingly out of step with Congress. "I think it would be a mistake," he said, "for them to assume that the enormous popularity of the president is somehow a reflection that the country at



Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

large agrees with the administration's priorities."

Representative Byron L. Dorgan, a Democrat of North Dakota, said, "People like the president, but they don't like what he stands for."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, stressed Mr. Reagan's personal popularity in opinion polls to make a case that congressional Republicans will profit more politically by following Mr. Reagan than by challenging him. The Washington Post reported Wednesday.

[Mr. Speakes cited Gallup Poll data showing that Mr. Reagan's popularity has risen to 65 percent from 62 percent in January, compared to an average 13-point drop over the same period for four former presidents who won re-election since World War II.]

"He didn't get to 65 points with a song, a dance and a nice smile," Mr. Speakes said. "He got there because of cumulative acceptance of his program is deep and widespread."

Mr. Reagan has denounced most proposals to restrict imports and threatened to veto any of them that reach his desk. He argues that they amount to "protectionist" legislation that would backfire against America's economy by inviting retaliation from U.S. trading partners.

But with the trade deficit threatening to reach \$160 billion this year, many members of Congress say that the president's position is increasingly unpopular with their constituents.

"They don't like the attitude of the president of the United States," Mr. O'Neill said. "They're upset because the president doesn't give a damn."

Senator Robert J. Dole, the majority leader, expects some form of trade legislation to be offered as an amendment later this month when the Senate debates a bill raising the national debt limit.

Dale Tate, Mr. Dole's spokesman, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Police in an armored vehicle examining a burning truck in a suburb of Cape Town. The truck was set on fire by angry youths after they attended a rally at a high school.



A fireman leaving the offices of Renault, France's state-owned auto maker, Thursday after four bomb attacks in Paris aimed at companies that have had dealings with South Africa.

## Violence Spreads To White Areas In South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Black and mixed-race youths hurled gasoline bombs and stones at homes of whites in the suburbs of Cape Town and East London, police said Thursday.

It marked the first time this year that racial unrest spread to white areas. Two youths were injured when someone inside one of the houses opened fire, police said.

[In Washington, President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to meet with advisers Thursday for a review of administration policy toward South Africa. Officials are seeking alternatives to a potentially damaging confrontation with Congress over economic sanctions, administration officials told The Washington Post.]

The State Department accused the South African police Thursday of using "excessive force" to maintain order.

"The use of excessive violence has contributed to the increased level of violence," said Bernard Kalb, a spokesman. "Violence in South Africa is at such a stage that use of force is unfortunately more and more common. These acts must stop."

The South African government said Thursday that any economic sanctions imposed against South Africa would retard reforms aimed at moving away from apartheid and hurt neighboring black nations.

"The choice is between sanctions on the one hand and political, social and economic progress on the other," Louis M. Nel, a deputy foreign minister, said at a press conference in Pretoria.

"I want to point out to you and to produce incontrovertible evi-

dence that it is impossible for the United States to impose punitive measures against South Africa only. They will be imposing these measures against the whole of southern Africa," Mr. Nel said.

Many of South Africa's neighbors trade openly with the white-run nation while attacking apartheid.

In the latest developments in the violence, about 60 youths of mixed race shattered windows of a home in the white Windsor Park district of Cape Town late Wednesday, and at least one person opened fire from behind shattered windows.

Two youths were wounded, police said.

Police said two homes were damaged in an attack by about 50 blacks in Amalinda, a white suburb of East London, 550 miles (890 kilometers) from Cape Town.

The leader of the white Conser-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Report Says U.S. May Use Saudi Bases

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia has said it will allow U.S. military forces to use its bases in the event of Soviet "aggression" or if it is unable to handle a Gulf crisis on its own, according to a confidential Reagan administration report.

The disclosure came in a 17-page summary of a policy study on arms sales to Middle Eastern countries. The summary, classified as secret, has been conveyed to members of Congress in recent weeks by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

The White House ordered the policy study last winter to justify the expected sale of advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia and Jordan this fall, according to Reagan administration officials. The report, which was assembled largely by the State Department, was approved by President Ronald Reagan in early July, the officials said.

The summary was made available to The New York Times by a congressional source who is critical of the administration's policy.

The United States has been urging Saudi Arabia for several years to allow American use of their installations for training and other purposes, but the Saudis have refused.

The policy summary marks the first time that the Reagan administration has disclosed Saudi Arabia's willingness to have its bases used against the Russians or in case of a major flare-up in the Gulf, a State Department official said. But the Saudis still refuse to plan jointly with the United States for such contingencies, officials said.

A State Department official said that the Saudis first conveyed their willingness to allow use of the bases last year, when Iran threatened to attack Saudi oil fields in retaliation for Iraqi raids on Iranian-bound oil tankers. The Saudis have never acknowledged the decision publicly.

Israel and its supporters in Congress have opposed arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the absence of new peace negotiations. The White House requested the study to show that such sales were vital to U.S. security interests.

The administration is reviewing its Middle East policy in order to decide whether to go ahead with the sales and whether to offer a new

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## U.S. Will Raise Questions in Geneva To Explore New Gorbachev Proposals

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. negotiators will return to the Geneva arms talks this month to explore the promise by Mikhail S. Gorbachev of "radical proposals" to reduce strategic nuclear arms in return for limits on President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, government officials have declared.

When the talks reconvene Sept. 19, the U.S. negotiators will have questions about two areas brought up by the Soviet leader in his time magazine interview published this week and at a meeting Tuesday in Moscow with eight U.S. senators:

- What types of reductions in strategic weapons?
- Would the reductions apply both to launchers and warheads?

Until now, the Kremlin has

talked about reductions of up to 25 percent, but it has refused to elaborate. Soviet officials also have hinted, but left uncertain, that they would apply the limits to warheads as well as launchers.

The United States has renewed an earlier proposal to reduce strategic warheads by 33 percent, coupling it to a limit on total explosive power permitted. Either side in hand-based missiles. This proposal is designed to prevent one side from having the ability to destroy the other's missile force.

Another question is to determine what exactly Mr. Gorbachev meant when he said he would agree to permit "fundamental science" research on space technology up to, but not including, the design stage when "models or mockups or test samples" of weapons are tested in the field.

In a study released in April, the Pentagon said it believed that the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missiles would nevertheless permit field tests of "experimental devices" to demonstrate technical feasibility and gather data prior to reaching the stage of prototype.

U.S. officials continue to warn that Mr. Gorbachev's statements are only propaganda and that they are presented in a serious form. They also say that the Soviet Union is using the American press to present its case while refusing Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials access to the Soviet press.

"What's needed is for the Soviets to translate their many public statements into actual negotiating proposals in Geneva," said a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman.

Mr. Redman said that Mr. Gorbachev's statements could be interpreted to mean that the proposals for reductions of strategic weapons would come only after U.S. agreement to limit research into a space-based missile defense system, meaning conditions before negotiation.

Until Mr. Gorbachev made his statements, the Soviet negotiators had maintained at Geneva that they wanted to bar all activity leading to a space-based missile defense system.

By leaving open testing until a country created "models and mockups" of weapons, he "leaves a lot of room for wiggle" for both sides to test outside the laboratory, an official said Wednesday. Another official pointed out that the Soviet Union probably wanted some leeway for its own space program.

U.S. officials also want details on the Soviet proposal for reductions in strategic weapons.

At the last round of the Geneva talks, the Soviet delegates floated the idea of a percentage limit for each type of strategic delivery system: bombs, submarine missiles and land-based missiles.

"If the offer is sweet enough," an official said of Mr. Gorbachev's pronouncements, "the question will be whether the president is prepared to abandon his baby," meaning the space-based missile defense system.

## Guatemala Agrees to Price Freeze

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — After a week of intensifying street violence, the Guatemalan government has agreed to freeze prices of basic goods and to rescind an unpopular increase in bus fares.

The chief of state, General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, announced the decision Wednesday after a cabinet meeting. He said he also would raise the salaries of public employees and urge private employers to follow suit.

The campus of Guatemala's national university remained sealed off and police officers guarded at least two high schools Wednesday after all public primary and secondary schools were closed. A police spokesman said the officers had been ordered to prevent students from barricading themselves inside the buildings.

General Mejia Victores declared that violence and political tension would not change the government's plan to hold national elections in November. "The electoral process will culminate on Jan. 14 of next year with the inauguration of a government chosen in completely free elections," he said.

Guatemala City remained tense after the government decided to rescind the bus fare increase, but violence appeared to have subsided somewhat.

In recent days, mobs have burned cars and buses, destroyed stores and other businesses and hurled stones at policemen. On Monday and Tuesday, crowds

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Angolan Leader Hints at Willingness To Resume Regional Peace Talks

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has accused the United States of helping to sabotage regional peace efforts, but he appeared to leave the door open for a resumption of talks with Washington and Pretoria on security in southern Africa.

In a carefully worded address to delegates of the Nonaligned Movement meeting, Mr. dos Santos criticized South Africa on Wednesday for not giving "practical signs" of a serious intent to negotiate a regional peace settlement.

At the same time, the Marxist leader called on U.S. public opinion to oppose the recent congressional action lifting a ban on American aid to Angolan guerrillas battling his government.

Mr. dos Santos's comments followed similar statements Monday by Vice Foreign Minister Vanacio de Moura that ended nearly two months of official Angolan silence on the issue. Luanda broke off the talks with Washington and Pretoria to protest the July 9 vote in Congress.

The statements were interpreted by diplomats and others as an indication that Angola would like to revive the peace process provided a way could be found for the United States and South Africa to accept responsibility for the breakdown.

According to a nonaligned diplomat, the Angolans "really don't have much choice" other than to seek some face-saving way out of the impasse that has brought regional peace efforts virtually back to where they were when they began in 1981.



José Eduardo dos Santos

The diplomat and others also noted that Mr. dos Santos had departed in his speech from his standard pro-Soviet formulation on several foreign policy issues.

Although theoretically neutral, Cuba and Vietnam have strong military and foreign policy ties to the Soviet Union. There had been curiosity as to how Mr. dos Santos's speech would deal with such subjects as Afghanistan and Cambodia.

On the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, for example, he merely noted "the outstanding mediation role by the United Nations secretary-general warranting continued confidence" with "the view to finding a just and equitable solution."

## Businessman Is on Trial In Duping of CIA Agents

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — A retired officer of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's clandestine service has told, in tears, how he persuaded his 86-year-old mother, who was blind and disabled, to invest most of her savings in the business ventures of Ronald R. Rewald.

Mr. Rewald, a 41-year-old Honolulu businessman, is being tried in U.S. District Court here on 98 counts of fraud, perjury and tax evasion.

"I don't want to appear as if I'm a patsy," John C. Kindschi, the former CIA agent, testified that his mother had lost more than \$100,000 after giving her savings to Mr. Rewald. "But sometimes the head follows the heart."

Prosecutors say that Mr. Rewald, described by one of his lawyers as someone who has the "ability to convey sincerity," swindled hundreds of investors out of \$22 million.

The prosecutors charge that Mr.

Rewald not only mesmerized investors with promises of a 26-percent annual return on their investments but also deceived the CIA and many of its officers.

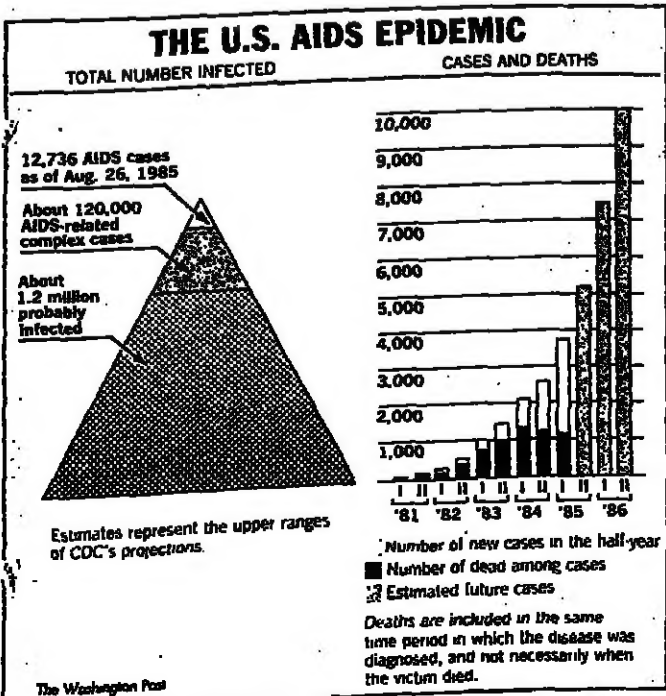
At least five and perhaps as many as a dozen intelligence officers appear to have invested and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars with Mr. Rewald, and the prosecutors contend that he exploited a connection with the agency to persuade other investors to give him money.

Mr. Rewald's lawyers assert that he never intended to defraud anyone and that he was a patriot who was used and abandoned by the CIA — "a spy left out in the cold," in the words of one of his lawyers.

The jury trial began Aug. 7 and is expected to last two more months.

Following is an outline of the case the government has presented so far, based on court documents and testimony.

Mr. Rewald, a native of Wisconsin, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



## AIDS Spreading Slowly From Primary Risk Groups

By Boyce Rensberger  
and Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The disease AIDS has breached the confines of the few risk groups most often associated with it — male homosexuals, drug abusers and those infected by contaminated blood or blood products.

There are now nearly a thousand AIDS victims in the United States who belong to none of the chief risk groups, of the more than 12,000 cases known there to date.

New research suggests that acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be transmitted in more ways than originally believed, and that it may infect more tissues in the body than previously realized.

Moreover, earlier assumptions that only about 10 percent of those exposed to the AIDS virus would contract the fatal disease are now being questioned. Some researchers now talk of an AIDS "time bomb," citing worries that a substantially higher proportion of those exposed could become ill in later years.

There is some good news from the laboratories where AIDS is being studied, however. Researchers are testing on monkeys a hope-type vaccine for which they have high hopes; they were never the only victims.

Now it is clear that in other countries, chiefly in Africa, it is a heterosexual disease; about half the victims are women. In several African nations it appears to be spreading rapidly, as it is in the United States, although precise figures are not known. Contact with prostitutes is a common factor in many African cases.

In the United States and Europe, the number of cases of AIDS is doubling each year. U.S. government experts expect this rate of growth to continue, which would mean

that about 17,000 new American cases in 1986, bringing the U.S. total to about 35,000 by the end of next year.

In Europe, the World Health Organization reported in August, 178 new cases were reported in 17 countries during the first three months of this year, bringing the number of known cases there to 940.

But those suffering from AIDS itself are only part of the picture. For every victim, there are five to 10 more people who suffer from a less severe form of the disease that is not fatal, and 50 to 100 others who have been infected with the AIDS virus but show no symptoms — 600,000 to 1.2 million in the United States by some calculations.

No one knows how far or fast the epidemic will spread.

Dr. Robert Gallo, a National Cancer Institute researcher who was a discoverer of the AIDS virus, said, "I think that, given enough time and enough heterosexual contact with infected people, that this virus is going to move gradually and steadily into all parts of

'Given enough time and heterosexual contact, this virus will move gradually into all parts of the population if we don't do something.'

National Cancer Institute researcher

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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## WEEKEND

- The Susan behind "Desperately Seeking Susan," a new film, is neither desperate nor seeking. Page 9.



## U.K. Labor Movement Averts Split Over Funds

**Reuters**  
BLACKPOOL, England — The British labor movement reached a compromise Thursday and averted what threatened to be the worst split in its 117-year history. The dispute involved government funds for union ballots.

The Trades Union Congress, or the TUC, which groups 10 million unionists, announced the agreement after a day of emergency meetings Wednesday. The dispute had come to a head over the threatened expulsion of the engineers union, which has a million members.

It was headed off when TUC chiefs agreed to delay until November any move to expel the engineers union for accepting funds under the Conservative government's labor laws.

The TUC had ordered non-cooperation with the laws.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's second largest union, faced suspension or expulsion from the TUC at its annual conference in this northern resort for accepting government funds for union ballots.

The engineers union described the deal with chiefs of the TUC as "a victory for unity."

But there was no sign that the



Norman Willis

union had given ground after defying the TUC by accepting government funds for union ballots.

The general secretary of the TUC, Norman Willis, said any move to suspend or expel the engineers union would be a head-on assault on the government's labor laws.

Several other rightist unions, including the 355,000-member electricians union, had been poised to follow the engineers in a breakaway from the TUC, conference sources said.

But the quarrel was patched up in seven hours of emergency talks.

## U.S. Bill on Trade Expected

(Continued from Page 1)  
man, said that the Kansas Republican favored free trade "in the best of all possible worlds." However, Mr. Tate added, "he also understands what his colleagues are hearing and feeling — that just talking about it isn't good enough."

### Reagan Attacks Taxes

Mr. Reagan campaigned Thursday for his tax revision plan, advertising the proposal as a tax cut for most Americans. The Washington Post reported from Raleigh, North Carolina.

The Reagan plan would eliminate many popular deductions in return for lower tax rates; some

taxpayers would pay less and some would pay more.

Mr. Reagan told students at North Carolina State University, "One of the first priorities of our tax overhaul is to make sure that more of your hard-earned dollars will end up where they belong — in your wallets, not in Uncle Sam's pockets."

He received some negative reaction to his proposal from North Carolina's conservative Republican senator, Jesse Helms. Mr. Helms said that "with all due respect for my president" he did not see much evidence of support for tax reform in North Carolina, and that most of his mail on the subject has been negative.

## Kuwaiti Ship Seized by Iran; Cargo for Iraq Is Confiscated

**Reuters**  
TEHRAN — Iran reported on Wednesday the seizure of a Kuwaiti ship near the Strait of Hormuz and the confiscation of cargo bound for Iraq, its enemy in the five-year Gulf war.

Iran's state news agency quoted a maritime official as saying that the container ship Al-Watryah, which has a Japanese crew, was boarded by the Iranian Navy late Wednesday and diverted to Iran. It was the third Kuwaiti-registered vessel seized by Iran in international waters in 14 months.

In Kuwait, a spokesman for the United Arab Shipping Co. said that the company's ship was carrying a normal commercial cargo, and further asserted that it carried no cargo related to the Iran-Iraq war.

The spokesman said the ship was boarded 30 miles (50 kilometers) outside the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf. The action came near where the Iranian Navy seized another ship in June belonging to the same company.

Members of the Japanese crew are well and the ship will be released as soon as the confiscated

cargo is taken ashore, the Iranian news agency reported Thursday. The cargo was not described.

Iraq is an owner of the United Arab Shipping Co. with the governments of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The company spokesman said that the Al-Watryah was on a scheduled run from the eastern seaboard of the United States to the Gulf with a load of 444 containers. Its last call was the Saudi Arabian port of Jeddah on the Red Sea, he said, and it was bound for Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, Dammam in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

The Al-Muharrraq and its 35-man crew, seized in June, were held at Iran's port of Bandar Abbas for 23 days. Iran said that the vessel was carrying arms and ammunition for Iraq. The shipping line denied this, and said the Iranians had impounded only steel rails, machinery and dredging equipment.

**Raid Called Ineffective**  
Iraqi warplanes appear to have missed the targets in the two recent

raids on Iran's oil facility at Kharg Island, The Washington Post quoted U.S. officials as saying.

Iraq said its planes bombed Kharg Island again Thursday. Reuters reported from Baghdad. A military spokesman said the objective was to hinder Iranian efforts to repair damage and extinguish fires.

The Washington Post article said that the Iraqi planes came in so high and fast in two recent raids that their bombs apparently fell into the water.

The cautious bomb runs came in contrast to the raids Aug. 15 and Aug. 25, officials said, when about a dozen bombers flew in low and virtually destroyed a T-shaped oil-pumping complex on the eastern side of Kharg. That failed to reduce Iran's exports because another pumping station on a small island still was able to pump enough oil, U.S. officials said.

**Alert Delays González**  
An air-raid alert in Iran on Tuesday caused a nine-hour delay in the travel of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, while he was



en route to China, Reuters reported Thursday.

A spokesman for the Spanish Embassy in Tehran said the Spanish Air Force DC-8 carrying Mr. González was near the northwest Iranian town of Urmia when Iranian air traffic controllers ordered the plane back to Turkey.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said in a statement that an Iraqi air raid was expected.

When the alert was over, Iran offered a fighter escort but Mr. González took a southern route over Oman.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sakharovs Absent From Gorki Home

**COLOGNE (Reuters)** — The Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, have disappeared from their home in the provincial city of Gorki and nothing is known regarding their whereabouts, an émigré fellow dissident said here Thursday.

Lev Kopelev, who has lived in West Germany since the Soviet Union withdrew his citizenship in 1981, said that Mr. Sakharov and his wife had not been seen in the city for more than three weeks and that their home was dark and deserted. He said that his information came from very reliable sources but would not elaborate. He also said that a Soviet guard who usually stood across the street from the house was no longer at his post.

Mr. Sakharov, 64, was banished to Gorki in 1980 by the Soviet authorities. Video film that reached the West in July showed Mr. Sakharov being reunited with his wife after leaving a Gorki clinic where he was undergoing medical treatment. Mr. Kopelev also said that Mr. Bonner's mother, Ruth, who lives in Boston and celebrated her 83rd birthday on Aug. 18, had not received a birthday telegram from her daughter for the first time in several years.

### Panama Workers Protest Austerity

**PANAMA CITY (AP)** — Hundreds of workers forced their way into the legislative palace Wednesday to protest the government's proposed economic austerity measures and agreements with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The demonstration at the legislative building followed a march through the central area by about 4,000 protesters. They called for a moratorium on payments of the nation's foreign debt of \$3.7 billion until the year 2000.

Panama's foreign debt is small by comparison with the debt burden of other Latin American nations but is among the highest per capita for a country of barely two million. Panama faces increasing difficulty in meeting its interest obligations of \$400 million a year, an amount equivalent to approximately 35 percent of its export earnings.

### Flick Payoff Trial Resumes in Bonn

**BONN (Reuters)** — The trial of two former economics ministers and a West German industrialist on corruption charges resumed Thursday after a week's adjournment to consider a defense plea that publicity had denied them a fair hearing.

Lawyers for Otto Lambdoff, economics minister until last year, and his predecessor, Hans Friderichs, and the former general manager of the Flick concern, Eberhard von Bruchmann, withdrew their objections to two lay magistrates but repeated arguments that the court was not competent to hear the case.

The prosecution charges that Mr. Lambdoff and Mr. Friderichs accepted bribes for the Free Democratic Party from Mr. von Bruchmann in exchange for tax favors for Flick. The defense had argued that the magistrates would be unable to judge the accused fairly because of persistent publicity.



Otto Lambdoff

### Deng Stresses Youth in Senior Posts

**BEIJING (UPI)** — Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, has completed a series of politically sensitive leadership changes in which young technocrats have been placed in leading posts throughout the country, the People's Daily said Thursday.

The newspaper said the average ages of high-ranking officials in both civilian and military positions were much lower than before the reshuffle, reflecting Mr. Deng's desire to rid his government of aging leftists who may oppose his economic reforms.

"It is learned that the readjustment of leadership in all 29 provincial and autonomous regions has finished," the paper said. "New provincial governors and Communist Party secretaries who are under 60 years of age now make up 74 percent of the total, and those who are under 50 years of age account for 15.5 percent."

### Liberal Leader Elected in Australia

**CANBERRA, Australia (AP)** — John Howard was elected Thursday to replace Andrew Peacock as leader of the opposition Liberal Party. Mr. Peacock resigned after Mr. Howard defeated John Moore, Mr. Peacock's hand-picked candidate, for the deputy leadership.

Mr. Howard was the treasurer in the government headed by Malcolm Fraser that was defeated by Bob Hawke's Australian Labor Party in 1983. Mr. Peacock is a former foreign minister. His defeat resulted from a miscalculated demand that Mr. Howard, 46, be replaced as deputy leader because of Mr. Howard's refusal to make a commitment not to challenge for the leadership in the future.

Mr. Howard said he wanted to remain deputy leader and would loyally support Mr. Peacock, but Mr. Peacock forced the issue to a vote.

### Generic Valium to Cost Less in U.S.

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved licenses Wednesday for three drug companies to market generic versions of the tranquilizer Valium, which will cut its price.

The production of diazepam, the generic name, will end a 22-year market monopoly by Hoffman-La Roche Inc., whose patent on Valium expired this year.

The licenses were announced by Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, who dismissed suggestions that lower prices might spur abuse of the drug. In 1975, its peak year, doctors wrote about 61 million Valium prescriptions, making it the most-prescribed medicine in the United States.

### For the Record

Rita M. Lavelle, former administrator of the U.S. program to clean up toxic waste, has been released from a prison in California after serving all but three weeks of a six-month sentence for perjury.

The trial in Greensboro of 19 former government and army leaders accused in the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has been postponed by a chief justice until Oct. 1 at the earliest.

### Correction

A New York Times story in Wednesday's editions about the Edinburgh financial community incorrectly described the ownership of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd. It is the merchant-banking subsidiary of Hill Samuel Group PLC.

### Prices Frozen in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)  
Guatemalans are facing the most severe economic crisis of their recent history, and over the last year steady price increases and accelerating inflation have substantially lowered the standard of living for many people.

Politicians and businessmen said the economic crisis had been caused by a combination of factors: a drop in export earnings, corruption, poor management and an unwillingness to tax powerful businesses and industries.

Guatemala has had difficulty winning the favor of foreign creditors, and this week a mission from the International Monetary Fund is in Guatemala City to meet with economic planners.

## Violence Spreads to White Suburbs

(Continued from Page 1)  
vative Party, Andries Treurnicht, said in a radio broadcast that the government should act more firmly in dealing with unrest.

"The white backlash has started already," he said. "You haven't seen much of it but I have warned the government that you cannot take notice of threats of black revolution and think there would be no response from the whites."

Asked what the police should do, he said: "In certain cases I think real bullets would do the job and would immediately suppress the state of unrest."

South Africa's currency, the rand, recovered slightly to 39.85 U.S. cents. This was up from Wednesday's close of 38 cents, and above the record low of 34.80 cents set Aug. 27. That performance prompted the government to suspend trading in the currency for five days.

The head of South Africa's central bank, Gerhard de Kock, was in London on Thursday for further talks on his country's moratorium on debt repayment.

Mr. de Kock flew to London from New York, where he said he had assured American bankers that they would not have problems with loans to South Africa.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Wednesday that the Bank of England had ruled out giving financial support to South Africa "in present circumstances."

**Reagan to Study Options**  
David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "is looking to see if there is any way out" of either a veto of legislation calling for sanctions or a subsequent veto override



Gerhard de Kock

by Congress, a senior White House official said.

Other officials said Mr. Regan and Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, were seeking options to avoid a major presidential defeat on South Africa legislation, which is scheduled to be considered next week.

Mr. Reagan was to be given a full review of the situation in South Africa and was expected to discuss the next steps in administration policy Thursday at a White House meeting.

Officials reiterated Wednesday that Mr. Reagan has not made a final decision on the legislation.

**Bombings in Paris**  
Four bombs exploded Thursday in Paris at companies allegedly trading with South Africa, Reuters reported. A French extremist group, Direct Action, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

The blasts, all at about 2 A.M., were at the offices of Renault, the automaker; Pechiney, a metals conglomerate; the construction company of Spie-Batignolles; and Association de l'Importation Charbonnière, a coal import company.

The spokesman said that the two people were slightly injured by flying glass and that there was extensive damage.

On Wednesday night, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France said that a stroll through the streets of Paris in May with Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa inspired a French decision to declare sanctions against Pretoria.

During a television interview, Mr. Fabius said he had been opposed to sanctions but had been convinced of their necessity during a walk with the bishop, who was in Paris to attend a human rights conference.

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### British Seize Kashmir Group

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Anti-terrorist police arrested six members of a Kashmir separatist group Thursday in raids in central and northern England, the authorities said.

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### Herald Tribune

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## U.S. Court Strikes Down Decision That Backed Comparable-Worth Pay

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — A U.S. court ruling that gave substantial pay increases to women who work for the state of Washington was overturned on appeal Wednesday, dealing a severe blow to the issue of comparable worth.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled that the 1964 Civil Rights Act does not obligate the state of Washington to eliminate lower wages in jobs held predominantly by women.

The principle of equal pay for

different jobs that require the same amount of preparation and responsibility, or comparable worth, has become a major feminist issue of the 1980s. Critics of comparable worth fear that the principle might eventually be forced on private businesses through some formula other than supply and demand.

Judge Anthony Kennedy, who wrote Wednesday's decision, appeared to agree with the critics. "Neither law nor logic demands the free market a suspect enterprise," he said.

In language certain to be cited by comparable-worth critics battling



Eleanor C. Smeal



Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

in courts and legislatures across the country, Judge Kennedy said that even a public employer can follow prevailing private-market wages in setting salaries, whether this underpays workers in jobs held predominantly by women or not.

A 1983 decision by Judge Jack Tanner of the U.S. District Court ordered comparable pay for secretaries and truck drivers employed by the state of Washington. It has been followed by union agreements based on the principle in major cities such as Los Angeles.

In his 1983 ruling, Judge Tanner cited a study commissioned by the state government showing a 20-percent salary gap between workers in predominantly female and predominantly male jobs involving similar skills, intelligence, responsibility and working conditions.

Judge Tanner's decision would have provided as much as \$1 billion in damages to 15,500 workers.

President Ronald Reagan was quoted this summer as calling the idea "cockamamie," and earlier in the year the U.S. Civil Rights Commission chairman, Clarence M.

Pendleton Jr., said it was "probably the looniest idea since 'Looney Tunes' came on the screen."

The attorney general of Washington, Ken Eikenberry, said Wednesday that he had assured the state legislature that the decision would be overturned and he remained confident that the U.S. Supreme Court would reject any appeal.

Eleanor C. Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, noted Wednesday that her organization and its allies already had persuaded the Washington Legislature to appropriate \$42 million to help narrow some wage gaps.

Britain passed a law in 1984 mandating equal pay for work of equal value. According to Helen Holden of the Equal Opportunities Commission in London, four women have successfully won claims so far.

She gave the example of a cook working in a shipyard who compared her training and responsibilities to that of a painter, a joiner and a heating engineer. The cook won the case.

## U.S. Planes Will Fight Paper Battle For Contract

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has ordered the air force to arrange a one-time "paper competition" between Northrop's F-20 Tigerhawk and the General Dynamics F-16 Falcon for a role in defending the United States against bomber attack, Pentagon officials said Wednesday.

Pentagon officials and industry sources said the contest would be on paper rather than an actual fly-off because Northrop did not have enough F-20s to stage an aerial competition. The company has made three prototypes, two of which were destroyed in crashes.

The decision guarantees Northrop a long-awaited chance to introduce its new fighter plane into the U.S. military inventory, with the prospect of a substantial export market if it succeeds.

But the competition falls far short of what Northrop had been seeking, which was a running competition with General Dynamics for a variety of air force roles, with both companies guaranteed part of the market.

## 2 Bombs Found in France

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — Two bombs fitted with advanced electronic devices have been found in a truck near here, the police said Thursday. It was the first time such bombs were found in the troubled Basque region of France.

## Pérez de Cuéllar Urges Major Reform at the UN

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The secretary-general of the United Nations warned Thursday that the organization would degenerate into a "rambling, contentious slum" unless it was used to build "the international system of the future."

In his annual report to the forthcoming 40th-anniversary session of the General Assembly, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said that mankind's "most urgent challenge" was to devise "a working international political system in which all participate."

He said that would be a system that "will not only guarantee survival and order, but will make our

planet run more evenly in the interests of all of its inhabitants."

But UN member nations must decide "if they wish to cooperate in building on this foundation a useful, coherent, effective institution" or to follow their own narrow interests.

"In that case," he said, "the promising foundations established with so much thought and hard work will end up surmounted by a rambling and contentious slum, the breeding ground of endless new troubles and disasters."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that the world body "has to become a more effective institution" and, on the international level, fill "a great vacuum of legitimacy and respect."

As a means of enhancing the authority of the 15-nation Security Council, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar suggested that the superpowers begin by making the council "more the guardian of peace it was set up to be and less the battleground on which to fight out political and ideological differences."

Then, he proposed that the council "should, in the near future, make a deliberate and concerted effort to solve one or two of the major problems before it by making fuller use of the measures available to it under the charter."

The major issues that the council has dealt with in the recent years include the Iran-Iraq war, southern Africa, the Middle East and Cyprus.

Under the secretary-general's suggestion, the council presumably would pick out an issue most promising of a solution and then concentrate its energy and charter powers to reach a settlement.

The charter provides that the Se-



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

curity Council can call upon the adversaries to "seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their choice."

If all else fails, the council "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security." Member nations would be called on to provide troops, equipment and facilities to a UN command.

To date, the Security Council has made only limited use of its sanction powers. It did agree in 1977 to impose an arms embargo on South Africa, but U.S., British and French vetoes have prevented the council from adopting wider sanctions against the Pretoria government.

## U.S. Businessman on Trial In Duping of CIA Agents

(Continued from Page 1)

sin, was an ambitious athletic young man who has said that as a college student in the 1960s he provided information to the CIA about student anti-war activists.

In 1977 he moved to Hawaii after pleading no contest to a petty theft charge brought against him in Wisconsin. The authorities said he had violated state laws while trying to sell franchises for a chain of sporting goods stores he had opened.

In Hawaii he established a financial consulting company, the Consolidated Mutual Investment Corp. In 1978 he visited the Honolulu office of the CIA. He introduced himself to its director, Eugene J. Walsh, and volunteered to do whatever he could for the agency.

Mr. Walsh later suggested to other agency officials that Mr. Rewald could be helpful in reporting on intelligence matters while traveling abroad or by providing "corporate cover" to intelligence officers needing to conceal their identities.

Mr. Walsh introduced Mr. Rewald to his successor, Mr. Kindschi, and they became friends. "Testimony by CIA officers has indicated that the agency has a branch that makes agreements with bona fide businesses to create the illusion that its agents are employees of the companies."

Under such an arrangement the companies fictitiously list the agents on their payrolls, issue them business cards and stationery, and agree to confirm their employment to any callers.

John H. Mason, a member of the corporate cover branch in the late 1970s, testified that after a one-hour meeting with Mr. Rewald in 1978, he recruited him to provide cover for a CIA operative who needed an alias for a planned attempt to recruit an unidentified foreign national as a spy.

Although a check by the agency's Office of Security uncovered Mr. Rewald's conviction in Wisconsin, Mr. Mason said he recommended against a full investigation because Mr. Rewald had complained that interviews with his neighbors might create "unfavorable attention and possibly publicity."

Mr. Rewald, Mr. Mason wrote to the agency, had made a "good impression, appears very patriotic and pro-agency."

The next year Mr. Kindschi wrote an appraisal of Mr. Rewald for the Office of Security. He called him a champion sprinter, a former professional football player, a pilot, a devout church-goer and a hugely successful businessman whose business associates included members of some of Hawaii's oldest families, as well as Elvis Presley and other Hollywood stars.

Asked at the trial how he knew this Mr. Kindschi answered, "He told me."

Subsequently Mr. Rewald opened other companies, naming them Bishop Baldwin Rewald Dillingham & Wong, H&H Enterprises and Canadian Far East Trading.

Court documents indicate that the CIA used the companies to provide cover for a dozen or more agents. But Mr. Mason and agency officials have emphasized Mr. Rewald had no other ties to the agency and received only \$2,800 in expense money.

Prosecutors say that Mr. Kindschi, who upon his retirement from the agency in 1980 went to work for one of Mr. Rewald's companies, was not the only person impressed by Mr. Rewald.

Promises of high returns on their investments, which were sometimes fulfilled, had lured many professional people in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland to give money to Mr. Rewald. One CIA official was dismissed for inducing other agents to invest with Mr. Rewald.

According to the prosecution Mr. Rewald was using money from later investors to pay high interest rates to early investors, which in turn lured new investors.

Mr. Rewald had a fleet of expensive cars, an oceanfront home and two ranches. He bought the Hawaii Polo Club and a string of polo ponies and spent lavishly on women, the prosecutors say.

In 1982, according to court records, Joseph Camplone, an agent of the Internal Revenue Service who lived not far from Mr. Rewald, became puzzled by his apparent wealth.

Court documents say that when Mr. Camplone discovered that Mr. Rewald had reported receiving no income in the previous two years, he opened an investigation.

When Mr. Rewald's bank accounts were checked for \$22 million in investors' money, only \$300,000 could be found. Mr. Rewald said he had spent much of the money to finance a high-flying style demanded by the CIA.

Mr. Kindschi, 58, who spent more than 20 years in the agency and who said he had lost more than \$100,000 of his own money with Mr. Rewald, testified that he had regarded Mr. Rewald as "an all-American boy." He said that he and his wife had become so close to Mr. Rewald's five children that they "looked on us almost as grandparents."

"I came from a small agricultural community," the former overseas operative said. "We all knew each other, trusted one another. I believed I could read people quite well. I thought I could tell the good guys from the bad guys."

## 2 Blamed in New Jersey Fire

The Associated Press

PASSAIC, New Jersey — Two boys have been charged with juvenile delinquency after admitting they started a fire in a trash bin that caused an estimated \$400 million in damage to a neighborhood of factories and homes here, according to Mayor Joseph Lipari.

The fire burned for 10 hours before being contained Tuesday.

Mr. Lipari has estimated that up to 25 percent of the industrial base of the city was destroyed in the fire. Passaic has been trying to recover from the exodus of residents and businesses that pushed jobless rates to 25 percent in the 1970s.

The charges against the boys specify counts of arson, criminal mischief and causing widespread damage, Mr. Lipari said. A court hearing scheduled for Friday will determine if the boys, ages 12 and 13, will be tried as adults.

According to the police, the boys used matches to start the fire in a

metal trash bin. Officials have said that the flames then spread to a wooden loading dock and up six stories to the eaves of a factory, where the sprinkler system failed.

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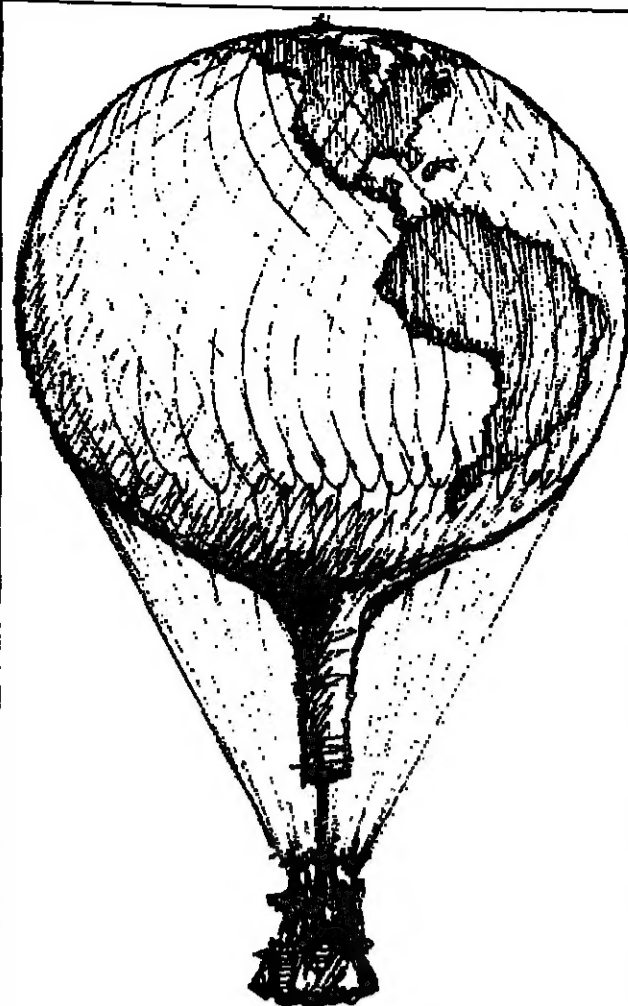
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## JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

Geneva,  
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The world's most prestigious balloon race was created in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

That year, a quarter of a million spectators watched sixteen gas-filled balloons from 6 countries rise from the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. The object of the race: fly the farthest distance before landing.

The rules haven't changed over the years, and the departure of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race from Geneva will be equally spectacular: an illuminated night take-off.

Eighteen balloons from 11 countries will participate. Held at the Centre Sportif in Vessy, just outside Geneva, the Saturday night take-off will be the highlight of a weekend of aeronautic events.

Admission: F.S. 10 valid for both days. For additional information, contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, Tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566, or Patrick Kearley in Geneva, Tel. 983 862.

### Program

Friday, September 27 - Fireworks

10 p.m. - Fireworks launched from a hot-air balloon, Parc des Eaux-Vives.

Saturday, September 28 - Gordon Bennett Balloon Race Take-off

11 a.m. - Opening ceremony, Veteran Car Club Parade.

12 - 6 p.m. - Inflation of gas balloons for the Gordon Bennett Race. Tethered hot-air and gas balloon flights for the public. Flight demonstrations.

8 - 10 p.m. - Illuminated take-off of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race.

Sunday, September 29 - Gordon Bennett

Flight Fiesta

8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. - Mass ascension of hot-air balloons.

9 a.m. - 6 p.m. - Flight demonstrations: replica of the first hot-air balloon flown in 1783, hot-air airship, hang gliders launched from a hot-air balloon, stunt flying, miniature hot-air balloons, airplane and helicopter models, gliders, Martin aerobatic team. Tethered hot-air balloon flights for the public.

6 p.m. - Closing ceremony.

## French Kidnap Victim Is Taken to Beirut Home to See Wife

REUTERS — Michel Seurat, one of four Frenchmen held by kidnapers in Lebanon, was allowed to visit his home in mainly Moslem West Beirut last week, his wife said Thursday.

Mary Seurat, who is Syrian-born, said she believed that her husband and a French journalist, Jean-Paul Kauffmann, would be released when Israel frees the last of 1,200 Lebanese and Palestinians who were transferred to its Aitit prison from southern Lebanon last April.

Meanwhile, former President Suleiman Franjeh unveiled a constitutional reform plan aimed at breaking Moslem-Christian political deadlock. But his program fell short of Moslem demands for more say in the running of Lebanon.

Of her husband's visit, Mrs. Seurat said: "It was surreal. I knew 24 hours before, but didn't know where the visit would take place till the last minute."

She said that an official of the Shiite Moslem militia Amal came to her home on Friday evening and made a telephone call. An unarmed guard then brought her husband, a 37-year-old academic who was seized by gunmen near Beirut International Airport with Mr. Kauffmann on May 22.

"Michel came in looking exhausted and very nervous," she said. "He had not been told he was going to be freed."

"Then he started discussing politics and the Shiite movement," she added. "He stayed from 9:30 to 10:45 P.M. Before leaving, he picked up a dozen books on Islam and a radio from his study."

She said her husband told her he was being held in the same place as Mr. Kauffmann, who he said was in good health.

The other French hostages are diplomats, Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton. They were abducted in West Beirut in March. Seven Americans and a Briton also have been kidnapped in Lebanon over the past 18 months.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Wednesday that the last 119 Aitit prisoners would be released shortly.

Presenting his reform plan for Lebanon, Mr. Franjeh, a powerful Maronite Christian leader, said that the post of president should still go to a Maronite, that of prime minister to a Sunni Moslem, and that of parliamentary speaker to a Shiite Moslem.

Speaking at his summer residence in Ehden, in northern Lebanon, Mr. Franjeh dismissed a call by the Shiite leader, Justice Minister Nabih Berri, for the presidency to be rotated among six sects.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," he said. "That is why I insist Lebanon be governed by one head."

He called for equal Moslem-Christian representation in parliament, where Christians currently are allotted six of every 11 seats. Except for the top three government posts, Lebanon's system of distributing political, military and other positions on confessional lines should be abolished, he said.

### Rabin Warns Hussein

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Wednesday that Israel could attack command posts of the Pales-

tine Liberation Organization in Jordan. He said that King Hussein should close them down. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"If he does not stop this activity," Mr. Rabin said on state television, "he should know that despite our desire to maintain good neighborly relations, terrorist command posts will not enjoy immunity because they are in Jordan."

The defense minister's remarks followed an upsurge in anti-Israeli violence in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Rabin asserted that Palestinian guerrillas in the area were receiving instructions from PLO officials in Jordan.

[An Israeli truck driver was stabbed and seriously wounded in the Gaza Strip on Thursday in what appeared to be spreading

wave of assaults in Israeli-occupied territory. The Associated Press reported.

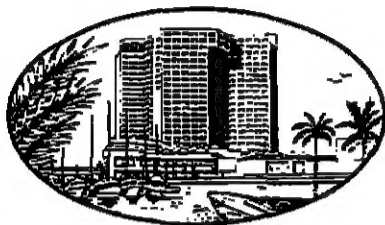
[The incident came two days after an Israeli soldier was stabbed to death and another was seriously injured in the West Bank city of Hebron, south of Jerusalem. At least 13 Israelis have been killed in attacks in the occupied territories in the last year.]

In Jerusalem, the Supreme Court delayed the expulsion of two Palestinians from the West Bank on Thursday pending a ruling on a petition they have filed to remain.

The army issued military expulsion orders a week ago to Amin Makbul and Walid Nazal, asserting that they were involved in "subversive political activity." Both men have served prison terms for guerrilla activities.

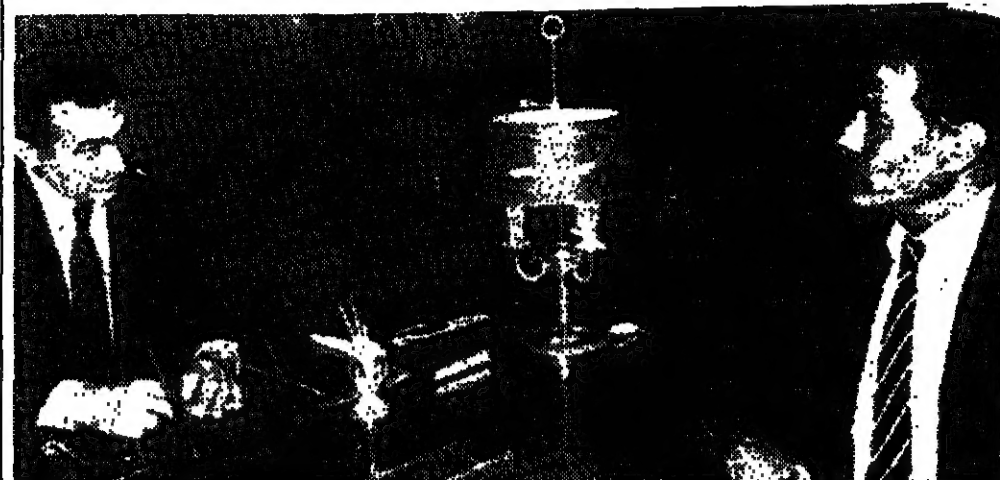
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President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, with Ali Lotfi, the new prime minister.

## New Prime Minister Names Cabinet, Says Egypt's Economy Is Top Priority

CAIRO — Egypt's new prime minister, Ali Lotfi, named his cabinet Thursday, bringing in eight new ministers and keeping most of his predecessor's team.

The men in charge of four major areas — foreign affairs, defense, economic planning and agriculture — kept their jobs and were named deputy prime ministers.

Mr. Lotfi, an economist, was appointed Wednesday by President Hosni Mubarak, who told him to work for stable economic growth. He replaced Kamal Hassan Ali, who had headed the government for 14 months.

Mr. Lotfi, 49, said he would concentrate on solving Egypt's economic problems.

He put new ministers in charge

of housing, tourism, cultural affairs, immigration, health, education and higher education and named an extra minister for parliamentary affairs.

Mr. Lotfi named as deputy prime ministers Field Marshal Muhammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, defense minister; Ismat Abdel Meguid, foreign minister; Youssef Amin Wali, agriculture minister; and Kamal Ahmad al-Ganzuri, planning and international cooperation minister.

Foreign economists said that the new prime minister faced considerable problems.

They said concern was growing in the West over complex difficulties faced by Egypt, a major U.S. aid recipient whose hard-currency earnings, mainly from oil and remittances from workers abroad, have suffered this year.

### Domestic Issues Cited

Earlier, Michael Rast of the Los Angeles Times reported from Cairo:

Mr. Hassan Ali announced the resignation of his government after cabinet ministers met Wednesday night.

Sources said that Mr. Mubarak was displeased with the handling of a number of domestic issues, including the failure of the Egyptian security forces to find the murder-

ers of an Israeli diplomat who was killed in Cairo on Aug. 21.

"There were also a number of problems, economic and social, that Ali seemed to be too weak to deal with," an Egyptian source said. "There was a feeling that things were getting out of hand and that something had to be done about it quickly."

Mr. Hassan Ali's health also was cited as a reason for his replacement. He is said to suffer from severe arthritis requiring regular trips to Switzerland for treatment.

Mr. Mubarak, in a letter naming Mr. Lotfi prime minister-designate, listed eight areas in which he said the government needed to improve its performance. They include the economy, education, public services, planning and tourism.

"Mubarak feels that things are not moving fast enough in these areas and that there is a need for a younger and more dynamic leadership to make them move," a government official said.

An International Monetary Fund report issued in June estimated that Egypt's foreign debt has mushroomed to \$31 billion. It noted that Mr. Mubarak has tried to contain the debt by reducing some subsidies and limiting imports. But it said there was "urgent need" for stiffer austerity measures.

## Saudis Would Allow U.S. Use Of Bases in Crisis, Study Says

(Continued from Page 1)  
initiative to break the current diplomatic deadlock.

The Saudis have been seeking 40 more F-15 fighters to add to the 40 they now possess. They also have requested additional Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The Jordanians are seeking F-16 fighters and advanced anti-aircraft missiles.

State Department officials said they expected the arms sales package to go to Congress for approval in the next week or so. They said they doubted, however, that any aircraft would be included because of opposition in Congress.

The study concluded that Israel's military power was so great that it would not be endangered by the arms sales. It also said that while sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia could not guarantee those countries' support for U.S. policies, failure to provide the arms could damage U.S. interests in the region.

"Our willingness to meet Saudi or other Arab requests for arms strengthens the perception of balance in our approach to the peace process and our standing as a reliable friend," the study said.

"At the same time," it said, "Saudi confidence in their ability to protect themselves from external threats or pressure is essential to greater flexibility and support for the peace process."

The Saudis are concerned that they may be dragged into the five-year war between Iran and Iraq, State Department officials said, particularly by an attack from Iran.

The study added that any large-scale U.S. military operation in the Gulf and Southwest Asia would likely depend on Saudi cooperation and support.

"Although the Saudis have steadfastly resisted formal access agreements," it said, "they have stated that access will be forthcoming for United States forces as necessary to counter Soviet aggression or in regional crises they cannot manage on their own."

to Israel's "confidence" in seeking a negotiated peace settlement.

The study added that Israel cooperation "would be helpful in the event of U.S. intervention in the eastern Mediterranean to counter a Soviet threat."

Syria was portrayed in the review as the prime threat to Middle East nations that are friendly to the United States, including Israel and Jordan.

The report devoted considerable attention to Jordan because of the diplomatic initiative launched by King Hussein. The Jordanian leader has offered a plan for peace talks with Israel under the umbrella of an international conference, but disagreements on procedure appear to have stalled the effort.

The review said that Jordan's stability was "very important" to U.S. interests in the Middle East and that military aid would bolster the country's willingness to "participate in the peace process."

It cautioned, however, that U.S. military aid "cannot guarantee that participation or determine its mode or timing."

Resolutions have been introduced in Congress to bar advanced military sales to Jordan until it agrees to direct peace talks with Israel. The administration has opposed the resolutions.

The report asserted that previous U.S. efforts to withhold arms to Jordan or to link sales to participation in peace negotiations "have weakened our leverage" and led Jordan to turn to other suppliers, including the Soviet Union.

"Jordan plays a pivotal role in containing Soviet power and influence, in providing U.S. strategic and political access to the region, and in its growing support for U.S. military initiatives such as exercises and pre-positioning," the study said.

The study also said that Egypt, which receives the largest amount of U.S. military aid after Israel, was key to American strategy in the region.

While Egypt remains wary of a large U.S. presence, the report said, it has allowed combined military exercises and provided "informal guarantees on facilities access in certain contingencies."

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# AIDS Is Spreading Slowly, and in New Ways, Beyond the Primary Risk Groups

(Continued from Page 1)  
the population if we don't do something about it. I believe that very strongly."

French scientists at the Pasteur Institute in Paris have isolated the virus as well.

"I think we're going to see a gradual increase by heterosexual spread but by no means as rampant in society as we now have it in homosexual men," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

But for the groups at highest risk, it is already as serious and devastating a scourge as I can name in memory," he says. "You couldn't design a virus more diabolical than this one," Dr. Fauci said. "It knocks off the very cells that are supposed to protect you from it."

Margaret Heckler, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, says: "I consider it a terrible threat. It's a staggering problem for society." She has called AIDS the No. 1 U.S. public health problem.

Before inroads against AIDS can be made, medical researchers must learn much more about the nature, behavior and cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Scientists are unsure of the origin of the AIDS virus, how it works, why it targets the white blood cells, known as T4 lymphocytes, that are the one indispensable element of the body's immune system. Ultimately, a victim of AIDS is left vulnerable to an array of life-threatening infections and cancers.

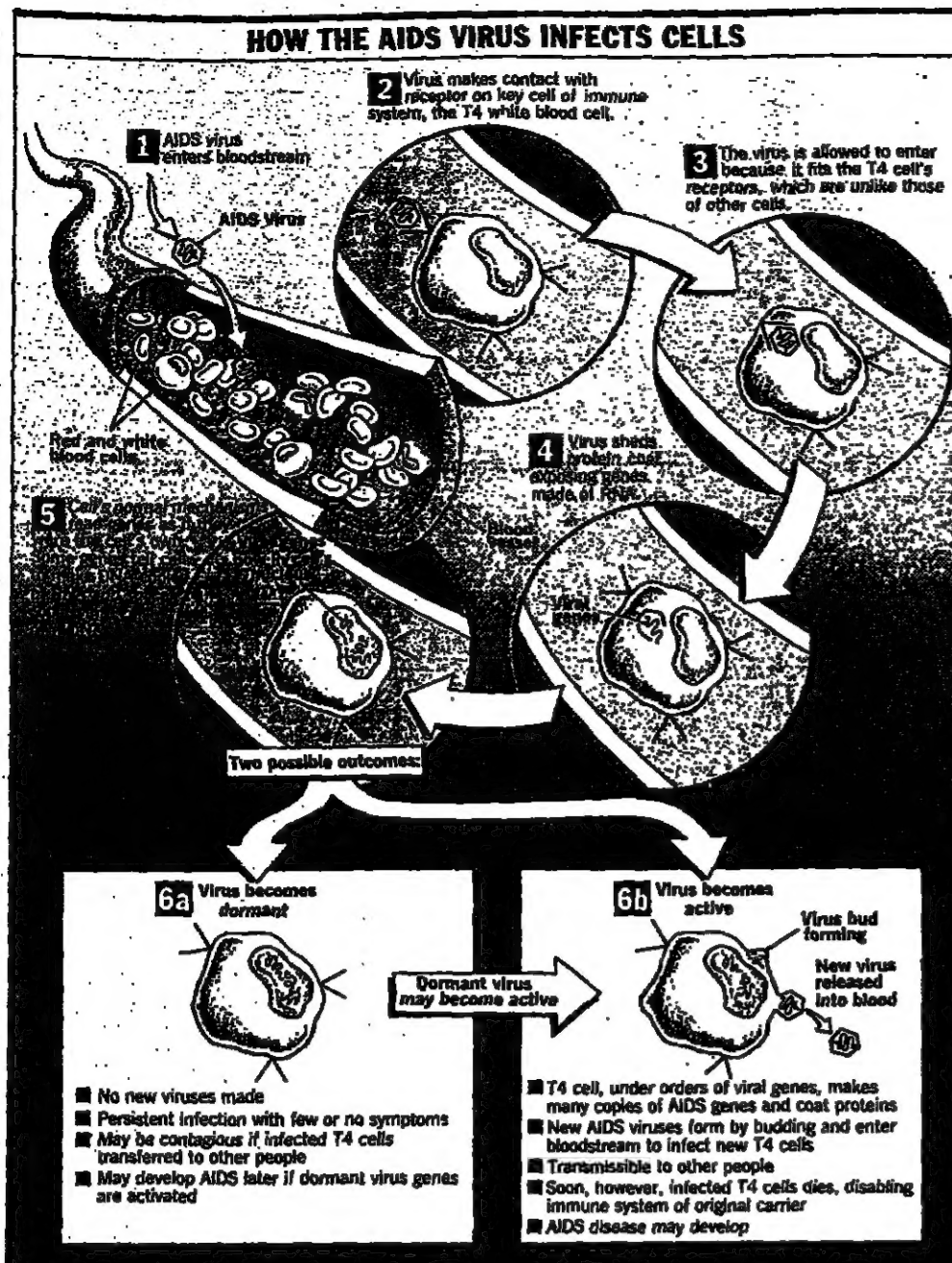
Further complicating the search are recent findings that AIDS may sometimes show itself first as a disease attacking the brain and nervous system, perhaps even damaging the brains of unborn babies who become infected. The virus has now been found in brain cells.

New molecular probes have also found it in the epithelial cells that line the eyes and eyelids. Some fear the virus, known primarily for its highly targeted attack on the immune system, may eventually play a role in other diseases as well.

Although spread of the virus is most often linked to intimate contact involving transfer of blood or semen — anal intercourse is believed the most efficient mode of transmission — it is now clear the virus is present in saliva, tears and urine. No one knows how often its presence in these fluids lead to human infection.

For now, experts can only reassure unaffected individuals that they are unlikely to get the virus through casual transmission — a sneeze, handshake or through proximity. These assurances are based on American studies of health workers and family members who care for or live with AIDS victims.

The disease does not yet seem to have spread to the general U.S. population in a significant way. Instead, those most likely to be infected are still overwhelmingly in the few well-defined risk groups who have the far more intimate contact that spreads the AIDS virus:



- Homosexual men account for 73 percent of U.S. adult cases. AIDS is the leading killer of single men between 25 and 44 years of age in New York City and San Francisco.
- Blood samples frozen in 1978 and later checked for antibodies to the AIDS virus show that only 4.5 percent of the homosexual men visiting a San Francisco venereal disease clinic had been infected. This means they had been exposed to the virus and developed antibodies but had not necessarily contracted the disease itself. By 1984, about two-thirds had been infected, most without symptoms.
- A recent study done in the San Francisco gay community showed one-third are infected. Other cities report 20 percent or more of homosexual men are infected.
- Intravenous drug abusers ac-

count for 17 percent of adult cases. Blood tests of addicts in New York and New Jersey show 80 to 90 percent are infected.

- Blood-transfusion recipients compose nearly 2 percent of adult cases. A new blood test that can screen for signs of infection by the AIDS virus should eliminate this means of transmitting the disease. But many people who have already received transfusions of infected blood will develop AIDS in years to come.
- Hemophiliacs: Almost 1 percent of adult cases. The blood test and a heat treatment for blood products used by hemophiliacs should stop further transmission, but 80 to 90 percent of severe hemophiliacs are already infected.
- Heterosexual men and women: About 1 percent of adult cases. Probably contracted by sexual con-

tact with infected bisexuals and heroin addicts.

- Children: Tallied separately from adults are about 180 children, 70 percent of whom were born with AIDS or were infected with it as newborns by their mothers. Another 20 percent received the virus in blood products.
- Other: About 6 percent of adult cases and 10 percent of childhood cases are in people who fit none of the known risk groups.

Much of the current concern focuses on heterosexual transmission in the United States, but researchers caution that it may take several years for a clear trend to emerge. A key link may be prostitutes, who are often drug abusers and therefore at risk for AIDS.

Nearly one-third of a sample of about 80 male AIDS patients classified as being in the "no known

risk" group admitted to prostitute contact. Studies at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research of U.S. military personnel with AIDS also implicate prostitutes, as do studies of African and Haitian AIDS patients.

At the same time, some believe the threat to the heterosexual population is being overestimated for political reasons. "A lot of funding decisions are being made based on risk to the straight world," said a government official.

Many experts say the risk to the heterosexual population will increase over the next five to 10 years, with those who have many sexual partners in greatest danger.

A study by Dr. Charles Rabkin of the New York City Health Department found that 3 percent of heterosexual men going to a venereal-disease clinic were infected with the AIDS virus. These people presumably were very active sexually in a city where AIDS is relatively widespread.

This may not sound high, but it is close to the level found among homosexual men in San Francisco in blood samples taken in 1978; this was at an early stage of the AIDS epidemic, before the disease had been formally identified.

The virus may spread next to other sexually active populations, such as college students, perhaps infecting, as a researcher put it, "the Ivy League college girl whose boyfriend has had sex with a prostitute two years earlier."

The first cases of AIDS were recognized in the spring of 1981 among homosexual men in Los Angeles. Soon, doctors began asking whether AIDS was a new disease or one that had existed all along in another form or another place. Only recently, however, have pieces of an answer begun to fit together.

The most popular hypothesis now is that AIDS is indeed a fairly new disease, and that the AIDS virus originated during the 1960s in central Africa as an evolutionary descendant of a monkey virus.

Belgian scientists have found many cases of AIDS among the people of Zaire and nearby Rwanda and Burundi, as well as in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

Two Harvard scientists, Max Essex and Phyllis I. Kanki, have found that a species known as the African green monkey, which lives in the same region as people who have since contracted the disease, carries a virus very similar to the AIDS virus.

Tests of its molecular structure show that it differs only slightly from the AIDS virus, named HTLV-3 by Dr. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute and LAV by French researchers.

It is not known whether the virus makes these African monkeys sick, but the same virus has been found in several species of monkeys in primate research colonies in the United States, sometimes causing an AIDS-like disease. It is called SAIMS, for simian, or monkey, AIDS.

Reports from Zaire indicate that some people there kill and eat monkeys. Contact with monkey blood, some speculate, may have been the first infection of human beings.

The monkey virus and AIDS virus are so similar it may have required only a minor mutation to produce one from the other, making it capable of invading human cells.

It is thought the mutation may have happened during the 1960s because frozen blood specimens taken from Zaireans around 1970 indicated exposure to AIDS. Similar samples from around 1960 show no evidence of AIDS.

Whenever the AIDS virus arose, it has clearly been spreading in Africa longer than in the United States. The virus appears to have infected a far larger percentage of Africans than Americans. Reports from Zaire suggest it is transmitted primarily through heterosexual contact among people who have many sex partners.

AIDS is also thought to have appeared in Haiti before reaching the United States, and many epidemiologists suspect that American homosexuals picked up AIDS while vacationing in Haiti, long a favored resort for gay men. Despite the speculation, they still cannot show how AIDS might have traveled from Africa to the Caribbean.

Researchers at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control say it appears that the first infections of homosexual men in the United States occurred in the mid-1970s. But unlike many other deadly infectious diseases, which strike quickly and kill within hours or weeks, the AIDS virus attacked slowly, imperceptibly at first, with symptoms not evident for years.

While the first cases were not recognized until 1981, doctors have since traced cases back to 1978, mainly in New York City. The roughly 200 cases reported in 1981 had mushroomed to 12,736 cases last month.

Epidemiologists tracking AIDS found that while it spread more slowly than the fearsome plagues of the past, it is much more deadly. Bubonic plague and cholera killed about half their untreated victims, smallpox as many as 40 percent. The death rate for all U.S. AIDS cases to date is 50 percent — 6,376 deaths. But the disease takes years to kill its victims. Among those discovered during the early years of reporting, the death rate approaches 100 percent. No one has been cured.

"Once you get the disease it is essentially, uniformly fatal," said Dr. Fauci. "That's unprecedented."

Officials at the Centers for Disease Control were alarmed at the rapid spread, but reassured, at least at first, that the disease appeared to be transmitted only through sexual transfer of semen or blood, through

sharing hypodermic needles, transfusion of blood products or to an unborn child during gestation or just after birth.

In contrast, the great plagues of the past swept indiscriminately through whole populations, spread by air, water, insects and poor sanitation.

But the slower pace of the AIDS epidemic is offset by a potentially more frightening uncertainty about who is infected and what may happen to them.

The U.S. government's best estimates suggest that 5 to 10 percent of those infected will come down with AIDS in five years.

About 25 percent will get a syndrome, also over a five-year period, known as ARC or AIDS-related complex, which causes vague symptoms such as fatigue, low-grade fever, swollen lymph nodes, diarrhea and weight loss.

More limited follow-up suggests that anywhere from 5 to 20 percent of ARC cases may go on to get AIDS, but for the rest the symptoms of ARC persist, according to Dr. Harold Jaffe, chief of epidemiology of the Centers for Disease Control's AIDS branch.

Because AIDS is so new, researchers have also tended to underestimate its incubation period. Blood-transfusion cases now average about two and a half years from exposure to development of disease, but some can take more than five years.

A mathematical model developed by the center that takes into account slower-developing cases projects that the average incubation may lengthen to more than five years, with some lasting beyond 12 years.

And because the virus may insert itself into the host's own genes, the effects of the dormant AIDS virus, some experts speculate, may not show up for decades, perhaps not until old age when the immune system normally weakens.

"One of the most disturbing things about it is that you don't know someone is ever safe once they have been infected," Dr. Jaffe says. "You could develop AIDS at any time from now on. We have to assume that anybody who is truly positive" on the blood test "is potentially infectious to others."

But the deciding factor as to who may be vulnerable to the disease may be a person's state of health, says Dr. Fauci.

Most people in the hardest hit groups already have infections from other sexually transmitted viruses, such as hepatitis B virus and the Epstein-Barr virus that causes mononucleosis.

These groups include not only homosexual men and heroin addicts who share needles but the African victims as well. The relative absence of these other infections among heterosexual Americans may put them at much lower risk of getting AIDS.

Experiments in Dr. Gallo's lab have shown that AIDS-infected T4 cells growing in a test tube can live indefinitely, dying only when exposed to some unrelated foreign protein that stimulates them into action. Dr. Gallo says it is possible that a human infected with the virus could at least postpone the onset of AIDS if he avoided ordinary infections.

Many healthy but infected people may still be contagious, shedding viruses into their blood and virtually all other bodily fluids. No one knows how easily viruses in such fluids can infect other people but both Dr. Gallo and Dr. Fauci say that intimate kissing, in which saliva is exchanged, could well transmit the disease if the uninfected person has any cuts, sores or bleeding gums in the mouth.

One of the more puzzling new findings suggests such access routes to the bloodstream may not be necessary. Dr. Gallo's lab's finding that AIDS virus can infect epithelial cells lining the eyes raises the possibility that the AIDS virus may also be able to infect similar cells that line most surfaces of the body. But there is no evidence that the virus can enter the body through such cells. These findings were discussed at a recent scientific meeting but their significance is not fully understood.

In the meantime, better understanding of the virus is helping scientists design drugs to interfere with its survival and, ultimately, a vaccine that would protect those not yet exposed.

Researchers from three centers in the United States and others in Sweden and Scotland are collaborating on a prototype vaccine that has been given to rhesus monkeys at Duke University. The monkeys, which produce antibodies after receiving the vaccine, have recently been infected with the AIDS virus and researchers are waiting to see whether the antibodies prevent the virus from invading monkey cells.

Earlier experiments showed that while the AIDS virus does not cause disease in the monkeys, it does reproduce in their cells, which then dump quantities of new virus into the blood. If the vaccine works, it should prevent this viral replication.

One potential problem is the fact that the AIDS virus exists in many slightly different forms, the result of minor mutations that altered the precise molecular structure of the virus's protein coat. It has just been found, however, that one part of the protein-coat molecule is the same in all forms. Researchers hope that antibodies to this non-variable part will be enough to prevent all forms of the virus from infecting cells.

The prototype vaccine is made from a specially engineered version of the coat protein containing the nonvariable part. Monkeys immunized with the vaccine are being deliberately infected with widely different variants of AIDS virus.

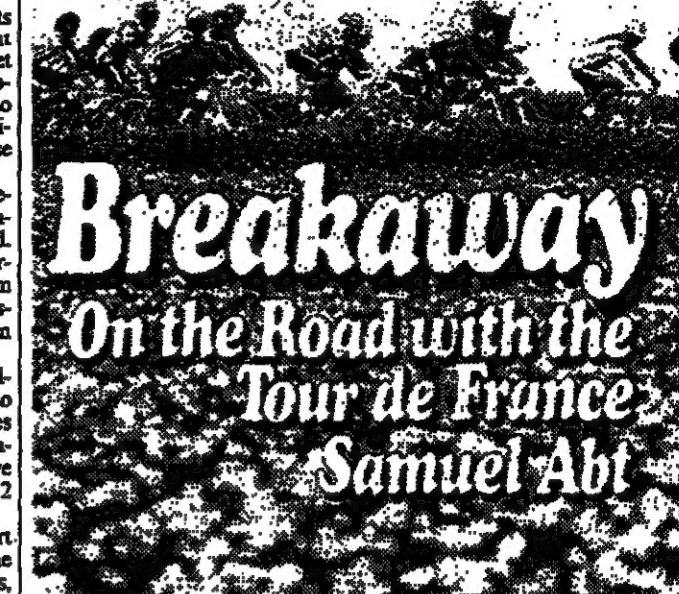
"If this works, we'll have the start of a vaccine that could be purified and tested for toxicity before we can use it on people," says Dani Bolognini, of Duke's cancer research center. "By the turn of the year, we may know whether we have something."

In the meantime, health officials urge the public to reduce the risk of spread by changing sexual behavior, particularly by avoiding multiple sexual partners.

"I think that we have to look at

the scientific advances in two ways," says Dr. Jaffe. "We have to marvel at how quickly the cause was found and how quickly a blood test was developed. All of that makes us optimistic."

"But," he adds, "looking at the practical problems ahead, we can't count on a vaccine or an effective drug in the next several years. Despite the remarkable accomplishments in AIDS, science isn't going to save us at this point. We have to save ourselves."



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## Nixon Captures Some Hearts and Minds in China

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

BEIJING—When Richard M. Nixon visited a Chinese college campus this week it was reminiscent of his best moments on the U.S. presidential campaign trail, with people mobbing him with requests for autographs or a touch of the hand.

The former president, beaming, had to wait while accompanying Chinese officials cleared a path for him out of an auditorium where he had addressed several hundred students and faculty members.

"Thank you, thank you, thank you very much," he said as he disappeared inside a Red Flag limousine of the kind commonly used by China's senior leaders.

Mr. Nixon, 72, is on his fourth visit here as a private citizen, but it is for his first visit, as president in 1972, that he is appreciated by Chinese. The visit ended more than two decades of estrangement between China and the United States and launched a relationship that has been carefully fostered by both sides.

Chinese leaders always have been puzzled by the Watergate affair, the scandal that ultimately forced Mr. Nixon to resign the presidency in 1974. Although the Communist period in power in China is full of examples of leaders who have been purged or assigned to menial tasks, the errors for which they have been stripped of power almost invariably have been political, not legal or constitutional.

Besides, the Chinese tradition places a high premium on loyalty to old friends, and Chinese officials have made clear that no foreigner ranks higher than Mr. Nixon in this regard.

Before his speech at the University of International Business and Economics on Wednesday, there was an ovation when Shi Weisan, vice president of the university, described Mr. Nixon as "an old friend of China" and as a man with "the boldness of vision of an outstanding statesman."

The former president, who is on a 25-day tour of 10 nations, mainly in Asia, has received courtesies reserved for China's most privileged guests since arriving in Beijing from Tokyo on Tuesday. He was met at the airport by Zhu Qizhen, a deputy foreign minister, and is staying at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse, where he and Henry A. Kissinger negotiated the Shanghai Communiqué with Zhou Enlai in 1972.

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, reporting on a banquet given for Mr. Nixon by the foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, took the unusual step of saying that he was expected to meet with China's top three leaders, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. Such meetings almost never are announced beforehand, and it is generally only serving heads of state and government leaders who meet all three men.

In all his visits as a private citizen the former president has been entertained in China, but the affection for him has not been so plainly on display previously. In part, this appears to reflect a Chinese judgment that Mr. Nixon has regained some of his standing with the American public, and can thus be honored without risk of offending opinion in the United States.

Also, the political relaxation fostered by

Mr. Deng's policies has made possible things that would have been frowned on only three years ago, when Mr. Nixon was last in China. The scene in the college auditorium was characteristic of this. Only recently would Chinese students have dared to mob a visiting dignitary and thrust forward copies of his books, as they did Wednesday.

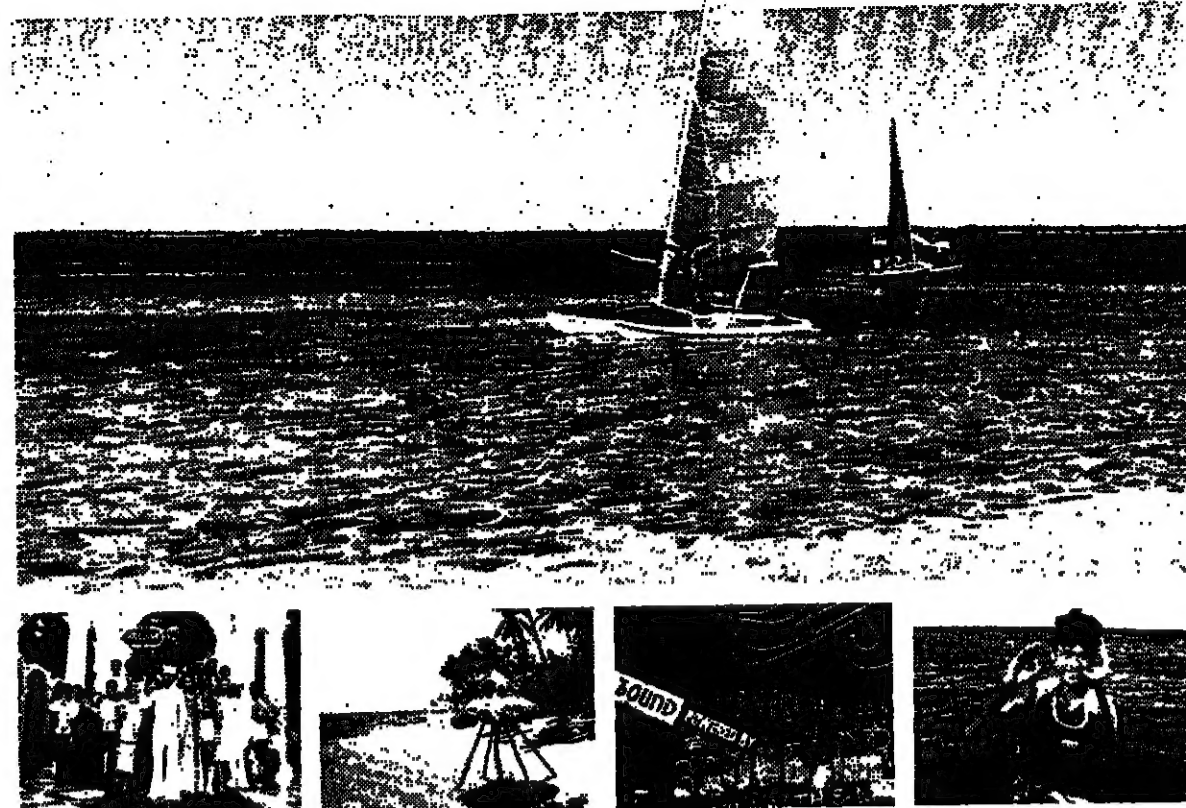
In his speech, Mr. Nixon traced the strides that China and the United States have made in their relations since 1972, and struck themes that seemed to go down well with high-ranking Chinese who attended.

Instead of applauding Mr. Deng's adoption of capitalist economic techniques, a posture common enough among recent visitors to discomfort many Chinese officials, Mr. Nixon adopted a more allusive approach.

"It is not for me, or for others in America, to tell China what its economic system should be," he said. "What the people of China want will not be in all respects the same as what the people of the United States would want. But in some respects it will be the same. The bottom line test of any economic system, as you know better than I, is whether it works."

He answered questions from the students and won his strongest applause with a reference to a remark that he said had been made about China by Napoleon.

Mr. Nixon said: "He said, 'China, there's a sleeping giant, don't awaken her because when you do she will move the world.' Well, China is awake today. China is alive, and with the help of your generation China will move the world in the paths of peace and progress for all people."



## Kim, Under South Korean Watch, Treads Warily

By Sam Jameson  
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL—Almost seven months after returning from exile in the United States, the dissident leader Kim Dae Jung still is watched closely by government agents and feels unable to meet with ordinary South Koreans.

Mr. Kim, who returned to South Korea on Feb. 8, is aware that President Chun Doo Hwan can re-impose at any time a suspended 20-year prison sentence for sedition. The 1980 conviction prevents Mr. Kim from joining a political party or running for office.

In a recent interview, Mr. Kim said that the government had damaged his image through "dirty tricks," such as ordering the press to misreport his actions.

Yet the 61-year-old opposition figure has managed to regain a position of prominence, a fact that is underscored by Mr. Chun's refusal to grant him amnesty from his conviction on what the U.S. State Department has called "farfetched charges."

While the only official restrictions on Mr. Kim are political, he noted that about 100 police officers were deployed in the neighborhood around his home.



Kim Dae Jung

He said that every time he leaves his house, he is followed by three cars—one from the internal security agency of the armed forces, one from the Korean foreign intelligence agency and another dispatched by the police.

"In reality," Mr. Kim said, "I can't meet even one average person, because to do so would be an imposition on any such person."

Mr. Kim came close to being

elected president as the opposition candidate in 1971, the last year South Korea held free elections. He was kept under house arrest or jailed for most of the last seven years of President Chung Hee Park's rule.

He was freed after Mr. Park was assassinated in 1979, only to be arrested again on sedition charges after Mr. Chun seized power in 1980. Mr. Kim was condemned to death, but intervention by U.S. administrations resulted in a reduced 20-year sentence.

For 13 years, Mr. Kim said, he has been unable to visit his birthplace in the southwestern city of Mokpo.

He said that if he visited Kwangju, the provincial capital, "several hundreds of thousands of people would gather immediately." Nearly 200 people were killed in Kwangju in 1980 during an insurrection to protest Mr. Kim's arrest.

Any visit that aroused a public demonstration would give the government an excuse to accuse him of "instigation," the opposition leader said.

Mr. Kim said he believes that a popular demand for democratic rule is eroding Mr. Chun's power, giving the president only two

choices: to revise the constitution to allow a direct presidential vote in 1988, or to keep the military-backed government in power through suppression.

He described the first option as a "common-sense" approach to solving South Korea's political problems.

If the constitution were amended, Mr. Kim said, the opposition would promise not to seek revenge against Mr. Chun and his administration if democratic forces achieved victory. If the opposition lost the election, he added, it would accept defeat.

Mr. Kim called on the United States to obtain assurances from the Chun regime that the military will not interfere in politics in 1988.

The United States maintains 40,000 combat troops in South Korea. In addition, a four-star U.S. general heads the UN Command, which controls the 625,000 men in South Korea's armed forces.

"The greatest damage that can occur to security is for the military to participate in politics," Mr. Kim said.

"Therefore, for the sake of security, not for the sake of Korean politics, the U.S. commander must continually insist that the military not participate in politics."

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We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis—a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

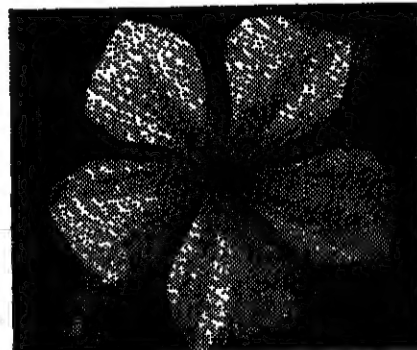
The figures alone should tell the story—we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.



Dr. Richard Evans Schulze, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, "grow in the primeval jungle."

**What we are destroying**  
Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

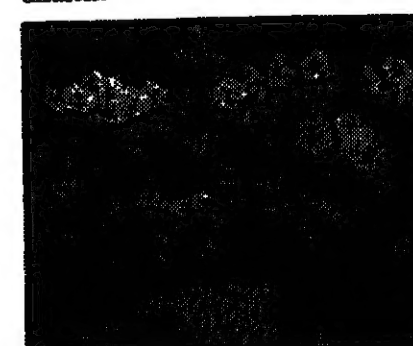


*Catharanthus roseus*. Many of the world's children have suffered from leukaemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forests are already destroyed.

### Who is the villain?

There is no villain—except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.



Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes from the Andes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out its entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

### What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

### The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.



The Vavilov Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them. These are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

### You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

**Save the plants that save us.**  
**WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION.**

Photo: (Forest) Bruce Coleman/Brian's Coates



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Obsessed With the Deficit

You can already hear the question: Why worry so much about the budget deficit? The U.S. economy is adjusting to it, the suggestion goes, and things are running smoothly, so set aside your petty obsession with government bookkeeping and try to enjoy prosperity like everyone else. For 40 years, according to one view, the deficit has been an indispensable stabilizer for the economy; it is an old friend.

It is true that inflation rates came down while the deficit went up in the years 1980-82. There were two recessions in that period, of which the second pushed unemployment to its highest postwar level. We have argued that if the nation had gone into those recessions with lower deficits, it would have come through them with lower interest rates and less pain.

It is also true that interest rates can sometimes fall while the deficit rises. That happened most spectacularly in the summer and fall of 1982, and the reason was, once again, that the recession was approaching its trough. The rising deficit, in classic fashion, then pulled the economy into a rapid recovery. But now, nearly three years into that recovery, the budget deficit is as large as ever. That helps explain why long-term interest rates are still over 10 percent a year, at a time when inflation

is down to 4 percent. If the deficit were lower, interest rates would be lower. But American interest rates have to remain high enough to draw in foreign money to finance current borrowing, both public and private. Americans do not save enough to finance it themselves.

There are three good reasons to keep worrying about the deficit. First: Interest on the federal debt is taking a large, rapidly increasing share of the budget, pre-empting public resources for better spent on public services. Second: It is burdening the country with a large foreign debt. Paying interest on it will adversely affect American living standards.

Third: If the country goes into the next recession with a big deficit, it cannot risk letting the deficit expand in the normal fashion to generate a recovery. The United States went into the 1980-82 recessions with a deficit less than 2 percent of gross national product, and came out with a deficit over 6 percent. If it goes into the next one with the deficit at 6 percent of GNP, would any president dare let it reach 10 percent? That threatens uncontrollable inflation. But not to let it expand would mean enduring a recession far worse than the one in 1982. Not to worry, you say?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Offshore Oil: Take the Risk

Occasionally someone accuses the U.S. Interior Department of selling out to special interests; but this time, the charges are especially intriguing. The "special interests" now are environmental groups, and the cries of sellout come from the energy industry, angered by Secretary Donald Hodel's tentative decision to close most of California's offshore waters to oil exploration for the rest of the century.

Mr. Hodel's apparent motive is honorable. He wants to negotiate an end to the long, bitter dispute over the disposition of some of America's richest potential oil reserves. But a look at his proposed agreement suggests that both the industry and the public have reason to object.

Most of the oil yet to be discovered in the lower 48 states probably lies under the shallow waters of the outer continental shelf, and much of that is off the California coast. But since the big oil spill in the Santa Barbara channel in 1969, residents along this magnificent coastline have lobbied effectively against development. The deal that Mr. Hodel negotiated with environmental groups and their friends in Congress would open 150 tracts for leasing. But barring a national emergency, the remaining 98 percent of offshore oil properties would be closed to exploration until the year 2000.

His willingness to give ground is understandable. For four years the House, by a slim majority, has blocked all development, and prospects for overriding House opposition are poor. So any concession from environmentalists could be interpreted as a victory for development. But the oil companies disagree. They argue that the tracts to be opened probably contain only a tiny fraction of the 5 billion to 10 billion barrels potentially recoverable. They want the secretary to negotiate a more favorable deal. If he cannot, they would prefer to take their chances with the next Congress.

Which policy best serves the public? There is a strong case for accelerated development. Oil is now in glut worldwide, but within a decade the market will almost certainly tighten. Unless more oil is found to replace diminishing domestic reserves, imports are likely to grow from about a third of consumption to a half by the end of the century. Without California's offshore petroleum, the search will be far more costly — or fruitless.

There is always some risk of a major oil spill. But that risk should be taken in perspective. Regulation was tightened after the Santa Barbara accident; the record of drilling in American waters has been excellent since. In fact, acquiring more offshore oil probably reduces environmental risks; oil that is piped from offshore wells is less likely to spill and pollute beaches than is oil imported by tanker.

One price of a high living standard is potential risk to the environment. Often that risk is not worth bearing — but it is in this case. Secretary Hodel is holding public hearings on the offshore drilling and plans to make a final decision this month. He should hold out for more rapid development.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### For a Self-Policing Press

At the core of recent signs of public hostility to the press is the feeling that it gets away with being arrogant, cruel, biased and contemptuous of everyone's privacy but its own because it never has to suffer for its sins, except in libel suits, and only the rich can afford to bring them. Otherwise, many people seem to feel, while newspapers and television gleefully expose all kinds of wrongdoing by public officials, hardly anyone continually exposes journalistic malpractice.

If, however, newspapers and broadcast stations were seriously to regard the failures of the press as a vital part of the news, investigatory press criticism could finally flourish in the land. The current low credibility of the press would rise because readers and viewers would see that the remote, imperious Fourth Estate is not immune from accountability. And the accuracy of the press would improve: No journalist wants to be publicly humiliated for playing a story like a bush league.

—Nat Henoff in The Washington Post.

### Don't Circumvent GATT

While rejecting quotas on shoe imports, President Reagan also announced an initiative to use the powers of his office to go in hot pursuit of unfair trading practices by other nations. He will invoke Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act to bring, on behalf of the government, complaints against practices deemed unfair by trading partners of the United States.

That section of the law has been the province for industries to bring grievances against other nations. The government of the United States then adjudicated the controversy. The

new proposal would convert the executive into both prosecutor and judge.

There is room for aggressive trade advocacy on the part of the U.S. government. Such a posture would reassure congressmen trying to respond sympathetically to constituents heavily battered by imports and struggling to break into tight export markets. But the better route for that advocacy is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — however glacial its response, however slothful the role of allies.

—The Los Angeles Times.

### Moscow Looks to Siberia

A recent Politburo decision to pour more resources into West Siberia is closely connected with the Soviet need to earn foreign currency for grain imports. As the dismal performance of Soviet agriculture shows, capital investment is not enough. Because of Siberia's climate and lack of communications, Soviet specialists calculate that it costs three times more to raise output by one ton and transport it to the consumer than it would to save a ton through economies. But it is not easy to make Soviet workers economize state property.

—The Times (London).

### Pulling the Plug on the Rand

Last month's failure by President Pieter Botha to deliver even minimalist reforms that would have assuaged white business criticism has led to the plug being pulled on the rand by investors around the world. Until Mr. Botha starts to enfranchise the black community in his country, South Africa is likely to remain something of a financial leper.

—The Guardian (London).

## The New Summity: A Path for Reagan

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the new summity, the media are the sherpas. Having foolishly begged for a meeting with the new Soviet leader, Ronald Reagan has been rocked back on his heels by the Gorbachevian response: a beautifully orchestrated barrage of publicity aimed at raising hopes for a dramatic American concession.

Americans are now saying to the world, "Don't expect much," while the Russians say, "Expect plenty — and if nothing comes of the meeting, it's all the Americans' fault."

How should the president adapt to the new summity? He should recognize that the drum beating in the footfalls means his long-sought summit meeting has already begun. And he should make these points:

1. "Star wars" is already a brilliant success because it has induced the Russians to talk of arms reductions. The American deniers of the feasibility of a space-based missile defense were shown to be mistaken when the Russians treated it as a real threat to their long reach for superiority. Senator Robert Byrd, the West Virginia Democrat, reports from Moscow that Mikhail Gorbachev is prepared to "put forward the most radical proposals on strategic arms," but not until Mr. Reagan agrees "to prohibit the militarization of space."

The Russians, of course, do not really expect the Americans to abandon the one idea that has brought them back to the table in return for a pig in a poke. In the early 1970s, the United States gave up anti-ballistic missile defense in the hope of limiting offensive build-ups, but that did not work; it surely will not be duped that way again.

Mr. Reagan should point out publicly that any new limit on a defense shield must be accompanied by serious reductions in existing warheads. No package, no deal.

Nor should America buy the Soviet "arms race in space" rhetoric; space is "unlimited," by an intercontinental ballistic missile traveling through it, not by a shield to stop that missile. A nation that already has deployed a system to kill satellites can hardly complain, as Mr. Gorbachev does, of a "second-generation" anti-satellite system.

2. Why do the Russians insist on warhead superiority? They have 7,900, the United States has 1,500; U.S. delegates have proposed in Geneva that both sides cut down to 5,000. That is a constructive proposal, but the Russians refuse to give up their edge; instead they talk of limiting launchers, as if launchers kill people, and doubling the number of warheads in each launcher. How many people know that it is Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, who blocks cuts in warheads?

3. The United States is prepared to call the Soviet leader's bluff on verification. "We are interested in reliable verification of any agreement as much as they are," Mr. Gorbachev told the editors of Time magazine. Great. But satellites cannot verify anything. Mr. Reagan should start pressing now, publicly, for on-site inspection, which the Russians cannot reasonably refuse if they are "serious" — their favorite word — about arms control. How many people know that Mr. Gorbachev turned down an invitation to a U.S. test for fear of setting a precedent that might apply to one of his tests?



4. Do not let the Russians limit the agenda to backing America off on missile defenses; linkage lives. Neither the junketing senators nor Time's editors apparently troubled Mr. Gorbachev with questions about his crackdown on dissidents in Gorki, his pouring of arms into Syria and Libya and other sponsors of terrorism, his Central American ventures or his new slaughter in Afghanistan. If he gets testy about those subjects, so be it.

5. Pick up on his hints at openings rather than wait until formal proposals are made. Moscow's official position at Geneva (forbidding all basic research into space defense) has been silly — both sides will continue such research and both sides know it. Mr. Gorbachev has now acknowledged this, which calls

for a response from Mr. Reagan, who should not be the one standing on ceremony. An American proposal to share a certain type of defense research is one possibility.

Similarly, General Edward L. Rowley's ears perked up at the unexpected Russian use of the word *zarady* — "explosive charge" — which could indicate a willingness to discuss warhead reduction. The next Gorbachev interview should try probing there.

If there is to be a superpower agreement, its outline is no secret: verifiable warhead parity and non-aggressive Soviet behavior in return for a limit on testing space defenses. Unlikely, but a good deal all around; if it comes about, hats will be off to the new summity.

The New York Times.

## Time for America to Talk With Black South Africa

By Michael Calabrese

SAN FRANCISCO — Except for the white right in South Africa, everyone seems to recognize that political power-sharing, if not outright majority rule, is inevitable. What is not inevitable is an American policy of diplomatic segregation that puts the United States in the untenable position of being on both the wrong side, and the losing side, of South Africa's incipient civil war.

If President Reagan is really interested in "constructive engagement," then he should integrate his policy by constructively engaging South Africa's credible leaders, black and white. Recent initiatives by the State Department offer at least a glimmer of foresight and flexibility. Last Friday the administration called on Pretoria to include the outlawed African National Congress in any future negotiations and to release the rebel group's jailed leader, Nelson Mandela.

Earlier this summer the administration approached third parties about the possibility of opening talks with the African National Congress, according to Johnny Makatini, ANC director of international affairs. This would be a significant departure from earlier refusals to have any official contact with the group.

"We are talking about talking," Mr. Makatini said during an interview last month at the United Nations. He warned, however, that because some U.S. officials have repeated Pretoria's claim that the ANC is a "terrorist organization" and Soviet-influenced, the talks would have to be held publicly.

One rationale for talks with black South Africa is that the minority government does not even assert that it

represents the interests of the black majority. It calls them citizens not of South Africa, but of the 10 tribal "homelands." Washington's diplomacy should be consistent with its stated policy calling for power-sharing between blacks and whites.

Another reason is that long-term American interests in the region no longer coincide with those of Pretoria. If unrest can be suppressed, Pretoria will once again put off fun-

**The United States may be able to prevent a bloodbath by locking moderate black and white leaders into talks before radicals supplant them.**

damental reforms. But each cycle of unrest and repression produces a new generation of black leaders more militant, and less prone to compromise, than their elders.

I found black and progressive white leaders to be increasingly anti-American in their attitudes. The notion that apartheid rests on white racism and Western capitalism. The perception of U.S. complicity in propping up apartheid strengthens the position of radicals bent on establishing a one-party state modeled along Soviet lines.

The longer apartheid persists, the more likely it is that a Communist regime will emerge from the final chaos and align itself with the Soviet bloc nations that now supply arms to the African National Congress.

Talking to both sides can serve as a framework for negotiations that Pre-

torians may some day be forced, by events or by the pressure of sanctions, to join. If the United States can set itself up as an "honest broker," as Britain did in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), maybe it can prevent a bloodbath by locking relatively moderate black and white leaders into a peace process before they are supplanted by harder-line elements.

To accomplish this, the United States must open talks with credible

black leaders — not exclusively with the African National Congress, but also not exclusively with men such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland, who most blacks see as serving the interests of the Botha regime.

One obstacle is that white repression and black division make it difficult to assess which of several leading factions must be included to ensure that any compromise meets with widespread acceptance.

The most intractable split is between blacks such as Chief Buthelezi, who administer the homelands and townships on behalf of the government, and the resistance groups who view them as puppets. Urbanized blacks, who represent half the non-white population and virtually all the activists, despise the homeland leaders and township administrators.

## Drawing Battle Plans for the Next Famine

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — As so often happens in war, the battle against the latest African famine is getting the full complement of needed resources just as the adversary is being overcome with the seemingly inadequate means already on hand.

Maurice Strong, the energetic executive director of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, made this point recently after returning from 10 days in Sudan. The best rains in nine years had arrived, the peasants, near exhaustion, had planted seed in the country's inhospitable soils, and green was appearing all over. Morale, the key element in any battle, had been lifted.

Although Mr. Strong is cautious about it, he believes the worst is over. The prediction his office made less than two months ago of 100,000 deaths in Sudan is called an "optimistic" estimate — will need to be realized. As in so many earlier famines, outsiders did not count on the peasants' vitality and originality. With the grain crop decimated, they fell back on age-old habits, living off roots and berries.

This is not to deride the international relief operation. Despite its slow start, mainly because Western governments refused to act on the early warnings, it has moved fairly rapidly and on the whole successfully. Even the Ethiopian rebel provinces of Eritrea and Tigre, once thought beyond the reach of the relief agencies because of the intransigence of the central government, ended up receiving substantial food aid.

Mistakes, such as the early U.S. decision to rely on rail transportation in Sudan, have been remedied. More trucks were brought in.

Nevertheless, errors were made that should not be repeated. Western governments must heed the UN early warning system being set up. Wealthier countries should be quicker in times of famine to give cash rather than grain — in many drought-hit countries locally grown food was available in some areas but the hungry had no way to purchase it.

And donated grain must not be allowed to destroy local markets, as could happen with the harvest due in coming months. Western governments should allocate funds to build storage silos in vulnerable African countries so today's surplus grain will be available when famine returns.

Even the organizers of the "Live Aid" operation made their share of mistakes. When what was needed in Africa was ready cash, which they had, to plug holes in existing programs — to provide communications equipment, seed and trucks — they undertook the laborious task of starting their own projects.

The Africans, as Mr. Strong observed, need "not a storm of help, but a rain of showers."

Now that consciousness has been raised, the question is how to turn it into the kind of steady, long-term help needed. Droughts recur. In too many parts of the continent too many people are stretching natural resources too far. But there is room for maneuver if governments can produce an environment in which development can take place. Some governments have made it difficult for peasants to realize their potential, lumbering them with clumsy bureaucracies and inadequate pricing policies. Western aid agencies must foster institutional change that encourages farmers and removes disincentives.

More money must go into research. While no "green revolution" is in sight for Africa, the scientific battle must go on. Research centers such as the International Institute for Tropi-

cal Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria, are beginning to make some important breakthroughs, particularly in cassava and cowpeas.

In the end, it will be a long slog toward gradual solutions. As Mr. Strong said: "We need to be patient, approaching Africa with a sense of modesty, because we've been wrong so often in the past. Some countries will continue to fall into the abyss and some money will go into the quicksand. But there will be centers of hope and these we have to recognize and reinforce. We must support African strength when it appears."

Above all we must renew our faith in the African farmer. His resilience and ingenuity, his understanding of the environment must never be underestimated. What he needs is steady encouragement by way of credit, help with pest control and steps to assure markets. Without that no improvement is possible.

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## An Island Of Change In China?

By Anthony Lewis

XIAMEN, China — Yves Binet is a boat-builder who could have stepped out of a French film: 28 years old, with a luxuriant mustache and a large straw hat. He used to build boats in Taiwan. Now he makes luxury yachts in the People's Republic of China, 48-foot fiberglass sloops and launches that sell in the United States for \$135,000.

Mr. Binet is one of four foreigners at the Celestial Yacht Co., a Chinese-American joint venture. It provides a small example of how work incentives and other new economic ideas are supposed to be introduced in China's four special economic zones.

The bonus system has revolutionized the yard, Mr. Binet said. "We give bonuses for quality of work, quantity and efficient use of materials — all agreed with the Chinese managers. It was hard at first for people to understand that if they worked harder and better, they'd get more. Now everyone wants it."

Xiamen (pronounced SHAH-men) is a small city on China's southeast coast across from Taiwan. It is actually an island, linked to the mainland by a causeway. The old town is wonderfully picturesque, with arched streets and wooded hills. One can see it used to be a backwater, but now construction is everywhere.

The deputy mayor, Jiang Ping, explains that Xiamen decided to improve its infrastructure first in order to appeal to foreign investors. It built an airport, a new railroad station, a deep-water port. It has a computerized telephone system that allows direct dialing to other countries: not exactly the usual thing in China.

The city has also started its own airline, because it was not satisfied with the national airline's service to Hong Kong and elsewhere. It has bought two Boeing 737s; pilots and cabin crew are now training in the United States, and flights are due to start in November.

Foreign investors in the special economic zone get many advantages. Mr. Jiang said they can bring in raw materials and equipment without duty, and can import items for personal use, such as appliances, without duty or restrictions. The corporate tax is 15 percent, half the usual rate; tax holidays may be negotiated.

The most surprising thing Mr. Jiang said was that Xiamen has broken away from the work assignment system. For three decades everyone in China has been assigned to a work unit — a fire company, say, or a newspaper — and has had to stay there unless transferred. The worker had no choice, nor did the employer.

"Instead of assigning everyone," Mr. Jiang said, "we advertise some jobs. If people want them, they sign a contract that says they'll be fired if they don't do good work."

Were the things described by Mr. Jiang really happening? In China, where so much goes on unchanged despite plans and promises, skepticism is necessary. I asked at one of the new enterprises in Xiamen: Kococo, an electronics joint venture with a Hong Kong company.

Kococo occupies five brand-new buildings, 700,000 square feet (65,000 square meters) altogether, in what Americans would call an industrial park. It started production early this year and is now up to a daily level of 1,000 television sets and 3,000 radio-cassette players of all sizes. It will pay no taxes for five years.

Young women wearing white gloves work on the assembly line. And yes, they were not assigned but recruited, as they graduated from high school or in some cases junior high; they applied for jobs and took a written exam. The 7,000 workers punch in and out on time clock, and they get a bonus if they are on time every day for a month. The time clock is something new in China.

At the Celestial Yacht Co., Mr. Binet said organizing the work force had been a delicate business — and some foreign technicians who lacked the needed patience had gone home. But now workers were willing to accept new ideas, he said. The yard was turning out three yachts a month and starting to make money.

"I can tell you it's easier to build boats here than in Taiwan," he said. "Over there they have duty and regulations — once they wouldn't let us install a radio. Here they let you bring anything in. It's much easier to deal with the authorities."

In other special economic zones there have been reports of corruption and waste. Perhaps Xiamen will avoid the worst. It has a long history of international trade; the tea for the Boston Tea Party came from this harbor. It has a noted university, and a musical tradition. The skeptics have reason for wondering whether China can really change, but in this beautiful place there is a feeling of hope.

The New York Times.

## FROM OUR SEPT. 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: A Palace Intrigue in Peking

PEKING — The daily conferences between the Viceroy Yui Chang Hsi Liang and Chang Yen Chuen and the members of the Government, at which the proposed recall of Yan Shih Kai to office has been the chief subject of discussion, are proceeding. Palace intrigues are apparently exercising a powerful influence, and Yan Shih Kai's prospects are declining owing to the obstruction of the Empress Dowager's party, which is striving for mastery. The scheme now in the forefront provides for the Empress Dowager supplanting the Regent as nominal head, while a council of three, consisting of two princes and a Manchurian Minister, would direct affairs. This is regarded as a futile and probably final effort to restore a reactionary government under female control.

### 1935: Baroque Girls on Strike in U.S.

NEW YORK — Dancers and chorines from the burlesque circuits of the East joined the ranks of strikers today, charging that their art had been reduced to the status of "coolie labor." The strike is reported to be followed in all Eastern cities. The New York girls refused to appear for the matinee. Instead they gathered in front of the burlesque houses along 42d Street, telling passersby they were forced to work 84 hours a week for a pay as low as \$21. The unannounced strike has thrown consternation among the managers, who have profited from the large number of dancers and chorus girls out of work to fill up their casts with unemployed workers on their own terms. Many of the 42d Street houses run continuously from early morning till after midnight.

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September 6, 1985

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## Ballet Partnerships: Why the Famous Pairings Are Not Being Replaced

by Diane Solway

**C**HOREOGRAPHY, Maurice Bejart once mused, "like love, is done in pairs." The bravura of a solo, the uniformity of a corps de ballet, each has its place, but it is in the pas de deux, or dance for two, that the heart of the ballet lies.

Through the interplay of body and body, the partners in a pas de deux evoke the range of human involvement, their art concealing art to reveal onstage the illusion of effortless expression. Since ballet partnering requires, the most physically complex and emotionally harmonious collaboration, the finest pairings are marked not only by technical mastery, mutual sympathy and good timing, but by a shared alchemy that convinces the audience that the partners' energy emanates from a single source.

The annals of ballet are filled with such lustrous couplings: Karavina and Nijinsky, Pavlova and Mordkin, Markova and Dolin, Alonso and Youskevitch, Danilova and Franklin and more recently, Fonteyn and Nureyev, Fracci and Bruhn, Sibley and Dowell, Farrell and Martins — all have triumphed over the challenges of partnering and left indelible impressions of its potential. Each has danced with many others, but together they possess an overwhelming symmetry. "A true partnership," says Antoinette Sibley of ballet mathematics, "is like the work of three stars."

Today, however, the ranks of the major ballet companies boast no apparent heirs to these celebrated partnerships. The tradition seems to have been usurped by practicality and by the ever evolving needs of dancers and companies. In its spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, American Ballet Theater introduced its new production of Kenneth MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet" to New York with seven different pairs of dancers in the title roles in various performances. And in its return to the Met for two weeks, the company is presenting four pairs in the five scheduled "Romeo and Juliet" performances. This hardly suggests that one partnership is seen as exceeding all others in style, quality or box-office appeal.

Indeed, under Mikhail Baryshnikov's artistic direction, ABT has eschewed the trappings of a star system and given increasingly more focus to its young dancers — no doubt in an effort to maintain a continuity of succession. Robert La Fosse, an ABT principal dancer who has benefited from Baryshnikov's grooming, says flatly:

"The dance world has changed. Today, the stars are the choreographers. I think people are coming to see the ballets, they're not coming to see a particular dancer. It's the ballet that counts. Companies have broken with the tradition of partnerships. Our repertory is so diverse, and dancers who are matched in one ballet may not look good together in another. You can't run around doing the same roles just because your partner isn't suited for a particular work. I wouldn't want to dance every ballet with the same person. That kind of partnership would become stale."

In any case, Baryshnikov fears the loss of individuality that comes when two dancers fuse their talents. "One always tries to put two people together who look good together and who have an affinity that is interesting or a dissimilarity that is provocative," he says. "But from a practical point of view, it is not necessarily the best idea to keep two dancers together all the time. They become dependent on each other and sometimes the public becomes dependent on a partnership rather than on the individual gifts of each dancer."

Rudolf Nureyev, whose liaison with Margot Fonteyn in the 1960s is almost legendary, believes dancers today want to be free to move around from partner to partner and repertory to repertory. "If you are known as a couple," he says, "by yourself you can't do anything. Dancing with Margot Fonteyn was a great moment in my life — it was a celebration when we danced together, like a birthday. But this partnership kept me from participating in different repertoires, different companies and styles of dance. In order to enlarge your career, you have to sacrifice something. I had to go my own way. I knew

there was certain repertory I couldn't do with Margot Fonteyn."

Now artistic director of the Paris Opera Ballet, and still a sought-after guest artist, Nureyev says: "There is something impeding and cumbersome in running a company based on partnerships. If dancers want to grow, they have to split up."

Though Erik Bruhn describes his seven-year partnership with Carla Fracci in the 1960s as "a love affair without scars, one consummated on the stage," he admits its exclusivity was somewhat limiting. Though he occasionally partnered Natalia Makarova at American Ballet Theater before his retirement in 1971, Bruhn — now director of the National Ballet of Canada — acknowledges: "Carla believed that I belonged to her and not to anyone else. I could have had something special with Natalia but not simultaneously with Carla."

As a principal dancer with the New York City Ballet — where despite the success of such pairings as Patricia McBride and Edward Villella and Suzanne Farrell and Peter Martins, partnerships have never been promoted or advertised — Sean Lavery thinks the regular interchange of partners safeguards against a singular approach. "Since there are so many good dancers," he says, "we don't need one or two to call our own. I end up dancing with everybody. It's more interesting because each dancer brings out different aspects of your dancing."

For several years, the ABT ballerina Cynthia Gregory voiced her concern about her difficulty in securing a single partner (rising to six feet on pointe, her height posed a special problem). "I worried for years, 'Will I ever find the perfect partner?' she says. "But I've danced with every great male dancer of my time and to me that's more exciting than having had one partner." She singles out Fernando Bugno, of late her frequent partner at ABT and one with whom she enjoys considerable popularity in their performances of "Swan Lake" and "Giselle."

In former days, prima ballerinas such as Alicia Markova and Margot Fonteyn could demand their own partners and, late in their

Continued on page 10



New York City Ballet's Suzanne Farrell, Peter Martins.



Carla Fracci and Erik Bruhn.

## Growing Up With Indian Art

by Santha Rama Rau

**W**HEN the nationwide celebration that is the Festival of India arrives in New York City Saturday, it will provide a wider and more intense exposure to India's cultural history than any but the most privileged Indians could hope for in a lifetime.

The festival offerings in New York, which will continue through 1986, begin with seven programs of dance and song at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center and will include an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Indian art dating from the 14th through the 19th century — sculpture, painting, jewelry, wall hangings, and a spectacular 17th-century red-and-gold imperial tent. There will also be concerts of Indian music, with Indian soloists such as the sitarist Ravi Shankar, conducted by Zubin Mehta, at Avery Fisher Hall. The American Museum of Natural History will mount two photographic exhibits, including one on Indian wildlife; the Brooklyn Museum will display 4,000 years of terra cotta art; the Museum of Modern Art will offer 49 classic and contemporary Indian films; the Cooper-Hewitt Museum will exhibit contemporary designs created in cooperation with Indian craftsmen, and the Asia Society will display Kushan sculpture and art from the court of the 16th-century emperor Akbar.

The acquaintance of Indians with their arts — from the terra cotta works to the sculpture to the photography — is a rather oblique matter, not until very recently, a deliberately engineered cultural experience. To begin with, most Indians do not travel to sightsee. Although tourism is rapidly becoming more popular among Indians, the major incentives for travel remain the demands of work, the visits to relatives — often for such family gatherings as weddings — and, most important, pilgrimages.

The usual introduction to the immense range and diverse manifestations of Indian arts begins in the home. I remember, as a child, hearing through a mist of sleep the hymns that my grandmother sang at sunrise in her prayer room where, before she began the routine of the day, she made offerings of fruit, flowers and incense sticks to the three images of Hindu deities set on the shelf in front of her. Later, I was encouraged to listen in on the lessons that my musically gifted cousin received three times a week from her guru, to increase my understanding of music.

Since all Indian classical art is religious in origin and devotional in execution, the center for its expression is, understandably, the temple. It was in the casual, jostling, gossipy and deeply serious atmosphere of the temple that one heard fine music, saw splendid sculpture, learned from the chanting of priests and holy men the great heritage of Indian epics. Some of India's best known musicians began their careers playing anonymously in temples and accepting in payment whatever the worshippers gave them.

**W**HEN I lived in my grandparents' house in a provincial north Indian town, it never occurred to me — or to my many cousins growing up in that extended family — that we should expect any outside entertainment. None of us had been to a concert, a dance recital or a museum, although we knew people who, for instance, collected Mogul miniatures or Kangra paintings and would bring them out for the pleasure of guests in the course of a social evening. We had never been to a theater or even to a movie, which our elders thought a rather raffish sort of pastime. We had no radio, and television had not yet been invented — in any case our house had no electricity or running water. Although we were, by Indian standards, more privileged than most, much of village India, about three-quarters of the nation, still lives largely the same way, without access to the cultural outlets of cities or big towns.

Apart from the games that we children played among ourselves, our chief sources of entertainment were provided by friends and our own family. On some evenings music students from neighboring families would come, with their instruments, to join my cousin in giving an informal concert. Our elders would listen critically and appreciatively, commenting on what progress the young people had made. More often, when the children were back from school or college, homework done, household chores accomplished, our grandparents would tell us stories.

Indians love telling and hearing stories. I



Detail of 18th-century watercolor.

can still recall the pleasure and excitement we felt when our grandmother summoned us to sit around her in the courtyard on the light rope-webbed beds while she opened her huge dog-eared copy of the Ramayana. Then she would read us stories about the dazzling virtue and courage of King Rama and of his campaign, assisted by the splendid and infinitely amusing Lord Hanuman, leader of an army of monkeys, to rescue his queen, Sita, from the demon king of Lanka. In a very Indian tradition she embroidered the stories with asides and adapted them to appeal to the individual tastes of her grandchildren.

Most Indians are introduced to their classics in a similar way. In a country that is



Ravi Shankar.

## Hanging Out With an Undesperate Susan Seidelman



Susan Seidelman.

**P**ARIS — The film is called "Desperately Seeking Susan," but Susan Seidelman, its director, is neither desperate nor in search. She has arrived. A New York Times article about the dilemma of young American creative artists of the 1980s cited her for approaching contemporary status-conscious life through satire, and her film, which is just opening in Europe, has earned \$30 million at U.S. box offices for a \$5-million investment (it is just about to come out in video cassettes, which will add largely to the kitty).

20th Century-Fox has put her in a suite at the Plaza Athénée (not a

### MARY BLUME

huge suite but still a sign of respect to someone who last year might have been dismissed as a fringe filmmaker) and, after a late night in the classier joints of Les Halles, she is tucking into a late breakfast of raspberries and eggs benedict. "I'm feeling good," she says.

She is comfortable, collected and, at five feet nothing, certainly the shortest director around. Now 32, she attended New York University's film school and became a filmmaker, which for most of her classmates meant becoming a waitress or taxi driver. But she had won a prize for her first satirical short, "And You Act Like One, Too," which led to grants for two more shorts. Her first feature film, "Smitherens," was shown at the Cannes Festival. It had been intended for one of the more modest side events, but the festival's director liked it so much that he insisted it be put into competition. So the official U.S. entries for the 1982 festival were:

- "Missing" (director: Costa-Gavras)
- "Shoot the Moon" (director: Alan Parker)
- "Hammett" (director: Wim Wenders)
- "Smitherens" (director: Susan Seidelman)

Yes, she says, of course people said, "Susan who?" Clearly, she is doing something right but she doesn't want to think about it too much. "When I do, I get nervous. I never thought of success before. When you do, you can lose the gut feeling you had

before and try to second-guess yourself. I'm trying hard not to think about it."

She was born in Philadelphia, had no interest in film until she was in her 20s and lives in SoHo in New York. Her two feature films have dealt comically with the impact of New York's counterculture on a New Jersey housewife. "New Jersey is a metaphor for Philadelphia," she says. Although she hangs out in the East Village, she does not take sides: In "Desperately Seeking Susan," her anarchic punkish heroine is just as materialistic in her way as her middle-class counterpart. Seidelman works in a comic-ironic vein, with a narrative line so strong that she sometimes ties her amiable offbeat humor into knots.

She doesn't write her own scripts (the character Susan was so named by the screenwriter long before she came on the scene) and she urgently resists attempts to categorize her work as belonging to the youth market.

"Most comedy is geared to 12-year-olds, so you have a lot of throwing-up jokes," she says. "Smitherens" and "Susan" are not youth films. I think my style is young and the look is young, but 'Smitherens' is a tough film. 'Susan' is a happier film, but they both have irony and humor."

What has catapulted "Susan" into the big bucks marketplace is the presence of Madonna in her screen debut. "Madonna is not the star, she's the co-star," Seidelman valiantly argues, but Rosanna Arquette as the New Jersey housewife disappears into the gleaming when faced by the self-styled "boy toy" who makes Bette Midler seem like the Queen Mother and whose clothes have been described as "a wrestling match between knickerwear and lingerie, with major damage sustained on both sides."

Seidelman had seen Madonna around while both were hanging out in the East Village. "When I first cast her she was known in New York music circles. She was moving up in the charts but at that point it didn't mean anything because out of the top 50 on the charts, 49 don't succeed."

"On Madonna's first day, we were shooting in the street. She

wasn't mobbed, she could still walk down the street and hang out. One month into filming, her album "Like a Virgin" came out. By the time of the opening in Los Angeles, she had an entourage of three huge bodyguards. It became quite apparent that this person couldn't go out without causing a major riot. She is unbelievably famous."

Seidelman maintains that Madonna's presence did not alter the balance of the film. "It did alter the press reaction to the film," she says. "Madonna is the Michael Jackson of this year." The operative words are, of course, this year, although Seidelman thinks Madonna may stay the course longer.

"She's funny. She does have an ironical sensitivity, a wonderful! Mae West scandalous sense of humor."

Before attending film school, Seidelman studied fashion design in Philadelphia. "I learned that I absolutely hated tailoring and sewing. I started cutting classes and going to films. I'd never even seen a foreign film, I had seen Natalie Wood and Doris Day."

**S**HE is essentially urban and always carries a pencil and pad while hanging out. The idea of an ancient Italian immigrant who never learned English living next to a punkhead with a purple Mohawk haircut still tickles her although she worries about her part of New York becoming, as she puts it, "too chicified." She detests Los Angeles.

"I don't like Los Angeles because I like street life and it has none. It has a kind of homogenized effect on people." She doesn't think she will set her third feature in the East Village — "I'm not sure what I have to say about it that's new and exciting" — and is thinking of southern Florida, which she sees as a mixture of retired Jewish people and Cubans, of Hockneyish Los Angeles gloss and decrepit American kitsch.

Since she does not write or work regularly with one writer, she is waiting now to see what will come up next. A lot of scripts get shoved under her door. She just got one for a pirate movie set in Shanghai in 1932. She was astonished, not interested, but very pleased. "I was so glad I wasn't getting typecast," she said.



## TRAVEL

## Lament for a French Road Sign

by Hans Koning

WHEN I conjure up the first time I set eyes on the Mediterranean, as a young man in an army-surplus jeep, there is among my images of the shiny sea and green hills the image of a road sign, the town signpost of Cannes. It appeared on the coast road just before that road narrowed at a squat little brick tower, a kind of fortress long since torn down.

I had seen similar signs before, of course, but that particular one opened my eyes to their beauty. The name "Cannes" itself had a glamorous, poetic glow; it was spelled out in dark blue letters on an off-white, or let us say for this occasion, oyster-white background with a border of a lighter blue, as bright as the sea beside it. I thought that it embodied the very essence of French aesthetics: colors, the typography of the letters, were in harmony and in harmony with their setting. And then I found this to be true for all of them, at every entrance to a French town or village: The blues gave a kind of light and even chic to every surrounding they were in, to rows of trees or houses, to fields, even to gas stations.

These metal rectangles, called *panneaux de localisation* in the ministerial traffic guidelines, demonstrated a feel for form and color no other nation possessed, and they showed up the reds and blacks in neighboring Belgium and Germany as dreary and aggressive. (The Italians used blue too, but their letters and shapes were just that much off. Combined with the charm of most French place names they carried, they made virtual works of art. Taking advantage of the statute of limitations, I can confess that when I stole it, I hung for years in my study and was as much admired as an original painting.)

The above is past tense. Years ago there first appeared, mostly on the autoroutes, another kind of town sign in a hideous brown. Wherever some authority had decided there was a "sign" for tourists, the brown pointed the way. Such a sign would for instance read, "Antibes. Nos sites, nos restaurants." Now there is to be said about tourist signs in France: The purely commercial ones, mostly new, mammoth monoliths, deserve no such postings or even if they did, it's not the role of any government to point them out; the real ones don't need it. They have been posted by history or by art. Tourist signs extolling them only cheapen them. (European visitors used to smile at the American "Scenic View" posted at spots where you were supposed to stop and snap a picture, and rightly so; now the European adman was catching up with his American colleagues.)

The ugly browns with their cutesy texts were by their very purpose thinly sown. When you drive by, it is possible to blink, close your eyes, and forget them. Not so with the next change, in the works now for three years. This one is more drastic: universal, nationwide. Those fine town and village signs in blues and creamy white are being taken down and replaced with new ones, and this change is proceeding apace. The new signs spell out the name of a place in angry black letters, on dead-white, with a red border. Here is a color combination so jarring, it if it had appeared at the entrance roads to Barbizon a century ago, it might single-handedly have strangled the blossoming of French 19th-century painting.

There is, at least to me, something basically Central European about them. They are of course in the old *kaiserliches Schwarz-Weiss* of Bismarck and those who came on his heels, and it seemed obvious that they must be the product of a Brussels think

-tank. I could visualize the pedantic committee of officials who in their wisdom had ruled that all town posts in the European Community had to be uniform, and here was their choice.

NOT so. I was doing the EC a gross injustice. This black-white-red is the work of the French Directorate of Road and Traffic Safety, which is housed at 244 Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris, as close as any address to the heart of French culture. "Studies and experiments," the engineer in charge of Ponts et Chaussées (the department running France's roads since Napoleon) wrote to me, show "that in general the use of black on white, instead of deep blue, presents a better readability... the red border improves nighttime readability and safety in general, because the color red can be made retro-reflective (*rétroréfléchissant*) which dark blue cannot."

Thus France is once more being steeped in black-on-white signs, this time with a red danger border, as it was forty-five years ago. A new army of occupation has taken up its positions in the country: an army of technicians, armed with light meters and without so much as a by-your-leave, which doubts our ability to read two-foot high letters in blue. Presumably Ponts et Chaussées means well. They just assume that people drive around like half-blind bats, that the lovely roads of France are just tunnels from here to there on which automobilists expedite themselves with one eye on the speedometer and one on the asphalt ahead, to be jolted out of their stupor only by "retro-reflective" attacks on their senses. I can only hope they are wrong there.

Hans Koning is a Dutch-born American writer. His latest novels are "DeWitt's War" and "America Made Me."

## Behind London's Street Names

by Walter Goodman

LONDON.—Mincing Lane. Old Jewry. Crutched Friars. Intriguing street names have drawn generations of visitors to the older sections of London, in roughly the same spirit, I imagine, that drew Marcel Proust to the place names of his Combray and Balbec.

One drizzly morning, in search of things past and equipped with a "Dictionary of City of London Names," by Al Smith (Arco, 1970), "The Streets of London," by S. Fairfield (Macmillan, London, 1983) and Christopher Hibbert's "London: The Biography of a City" (Penguin, 1980), I took the Underground east to Aldgate (from either the Saxon *ald* meaning old, or *al-gate*, open to all). Geoffrey Chaucer lived above this oldest gate in the city, but since 1761 there has been no gate there to live above. However, the Aldgate Pump, on the site of a communal well, is a London landmark.

A few steps from Aldgate is Houndsditch, which, according to John Stow's 1598 "Survey of London," served as a repository for dead dogs. However, Mrs. Fairfield points out that "every ditch in medieval London must have been similarly abused" and suggests that hunting dogs were kennelled in the vicinity. These days, no dogs roam Houndsditch; its main features are a department store and a parking lot.

Tourists are drawn down here mainly on Sunday mornings, when the nearby Petticoat Lane market is in full cry. Trade along Petticoat Lane — its real name is Middlesex Street — is largely in Jewish hands, and sure enough, there, between Houndsditch and the Aldgate Pump stands Jewry Street, formerly known as Poor Jewry Lane to distinguish it from wealthier Jewish neighborhoods.

The poor Jews moved in with the permission of Oliver Cromwell in the 17th century. It was quite an occasion, since Jews had been banned from entering the scepter'd isle for the previous 350 years. The earlier immigrants, who first came over from Rome at the invitation of William the Conqueror after 1066, settled in Old Jewry, the site of a Saxon settlement of Jews, close to where the Bank of England stands today on Threadneedle Street.

On the ecclesiastical corner where Crutched Friars (named for a 13th-century convent later dissolved by Henry VIII) joins Jewry Street stands a section of the Roman wall, in an office building called, informatively, the Roman Wall Building. There is no use trying to persuade the building's commissionaire to let you in for a look, however; the most he'll do is direct you to a more accessible section a few streets to the south, near the Tower of London.

Moving westward along Aldgate, the stroller can choose between Leadenhall Street (named for a lead-roofed townhouse built in 1309 and subsequently turned into a market offering the best leather, cloth, paws and tools) and Fenchurch Street. Leadenhall, now a center of international financial establishments such as the Bank of America, Malaysia Berhad and the Zimostock Bank, is a hard looking street, softened only by the St. Katharine Cree Guild Church to Commerce, Industry and Finance where, presumably, the denizens of Cornhill House on one side and the brokerage firm of Dean Witter Reynolds on the other receive solace or pay penance for the way they make their livings.

The word *fen* is derived from the Latin *fenum*, or hay, and Smith suggests that Fen-



Seafood stall in Petticoat Lane.

church took its name either from the hay once sold there or from a nearby stream that made the ground moistish, or fenny. The original Fenchurch Street, says Fairfield, meant "the street past the church on marshy ground." Unable to resist a word like *fenny*, I embarked on Fenchurch, only to find that it looks today about as much like a moor as Manhattan's Sixth Avenue.

PASSING Northumberland Alley, one comes to Billiter Street, the name of which, Smith writes, is a variation of *Belzetter*, so-called in the early 15th century when belzettes, or bell founders, lived there. He comments, "As there were over 200 churches in the city at this time, the bell founders had plenty to do."

A bit farther on is Mincing Lane, named for the minchins, — not the folk from "The Wizard of Oz," but the nuns who lived on the street in medieval times. Today Mincing Lane is dominated by Plantation House, a solidly unattractive structure dedicated to trade in coffee, tea, rubber and spices and nostalgia for lost empire.

Left onto Rood Lane (road, indispensable for makers and workers of crossword puzzles, is Old English for a cross used in crucifixion), brings one to Eastcheap. The Anglo-Saxon *ceap*, to sell or barter, designated, as you might deduce, markets. The market of surpassing interest to its residents today is the stock market.

A right turn along Eastcheap takes us past Philipot Lane (named for a wealthy grocer who became London's lord mayor in 1378), then Lovat Lane (named by Fairfield to Love Lane, perhaps a corruption of the medieval *Lucas* Lane, named for the land's owner, Smith says the street is named for Lord Lovat, the last man beheaded in England; he lost his head in 1747 for his involvement in the feeble 1745 attempt by Bonnie Prince Charlie to capture the throne for the Stuart line). Next is Botolph Lane (named for the church of St. Botolph Billingsgate, which stood there until the Great Fire. St. Botolph

was a patron of travelers, explains Fairfield, and churches situated near docks, like this one, were sometimes dedicated to him).

It was on Pudding Lane, off Eastcheap, that the Great Fire started at 2 A.M. on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1666, in the house of William Farriner, the king's baker. If the street's name calls up the luscious aromas of the bakeshop, best disregard Stow's "Survey of London." The 16th-century chronicler reported that the street was commonly called Pudding Lane "because the butchers of Eastcheap have their scalding house for hogs there and their puddings [innards], with other filth of beasts, are voided down that way to their dung boats on the Thames."

Hastily on then to Fish Street Hill, which one may safely assume had something to do with the purveying of fish, just as nearby Milk Street (where Sir Thomas More was born in 1478) and Poultry had to do with their respective commodities. Smith is not certain about Wood Street. Although wood was sold in the vicinity, the street may have been named for Sir Thomas Wood, a sheriff of London, who lived there in 1491, or for the wooden houses that were built along the street three centuries earlier, in the time of Richard I. Take your pick and knock wood.

I next made an obligatory pause at the Monument, erected in 1670 to commemorate the Great Fire. Its height (202 feet), is said to be the distance from its base to the house where the conflagration began. If you have a weakness for this sort of thing and the strength to indulge it, you can climb a staircase of 311 steps to get a view of London.

By now the pubs were open, so I went into the Square Rigger, on King William Street, for a half pint of lager, over which I reflected on all those distant lives and livelihoods evoked by the names that cling indelibly to London's streets. Well, not quite indelibly. I was not able to find Stinking Lane — covered over, I suppose, by the asphalt of progress or the perfume of propriety.

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## Ballet Partnerships

Continued from page 9

careers, both chose partners 20 years their junior: Markova wanted Erik Bruhn and Fonteyn picked Rudolf Nureyev.

As the 22-year-old ABT principal Susan Jaffe notes, however, today's ballerinas have different expectations. "A ballerina today doesn't have the same aura she once did," she says.

With injuries a perpetual casting concern, companies are often wary of promoting one particular partnership. Kenneth MacMillan, long the Royal Ballet's resident choreographer and ABT's recently named associate artistic director, says he would prefer to pair the same dancers together, but concedes that injuries necessitate flexibility.

One plus one does not necessarily a partnership make, points out Igor Youskevitch, who sees the lack of established partnerships as an artistic, not an administrative concern. Youskevitch, a former leading classic dancer with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and Ballet Theatre says: "Every pas de deux has a love overtone no matter how diluted or abstract. The younger dancers don't convey this because they don't make any effort to achieve togetherness on stage. They're in competition with one another and concentrate more on their own presentation than on their partner."

Recalling his own historic partnership with Alicia Alonso at Ballet Theatre in the 1940s, Youskevitch believes the key to their

rapprochement was their intuitive ability to adapt to each other's spontaneity and to maintain a give-and-take relationship. "On stage, we were equals," he says. On those infrequent occasions when Alonso attempted to impose his holding on an arabesque too long, Youskevitch knew how to re-establish the balance. "I would push her — not noticeably — but enough so that she'd lose her balance and have to go on to the next step."

Alexandra Danilova calls a partner "a stage husband." Now a teacher at the School of American Ballet, she says, "A new partner is so busy with himself, he can't help you. It's not easy to meet someone who understands you and has the same approach to the art. Understanding is the little thread that connects you. Many times, people dance together who hate each other. This never works."

IDEAL partnerships, advises Erik Bruhn, rest partly on the dancers' ability to balance their onstage and offstage relationships. "You must declare your love for each other onstage and then control it. We all believed Gelsey Kirkland and Misha Baryshnikov would become the next great partnership. We had glimpses of it. But their personal conflicts interfered with their professional life. As Balanchine said, a pas de deux should be a conversation — not a bad argument."

Genuine rapport and ease come from continuity and repetition, says Fernando Bujones, who believes his performance is difficultly enhanced when he dances with a favorite partner. "I've had special relationships with many ballerinas, but not one that could be called the particular one of my career. When I dance with Cynthia Gregory, my performances are a little more special and magical."

Alexandra Ferri, who has just joined ABT after five years with the Royal Ballet, recalls that her frequent pairing with the Royal's Wayne Eagling lent a particular authority to her performance. "Since I trusted him so much I hardly ever got nervous because I knew he'd save me."

Her career still a faint outline, Ferri, 22, confesses her disappointment at her postponed debut with the injured Baryshnikov, with whom she senses a kinship. "The era of partnerships was almost finished when I joined the Royal Ballet. It's a shame. So many dancers today go on stage and don't even look at their partner."

"I would love to have a partnership," she says wistfully. "Of course if it could be with Misha it would be a dream."

Diane Solway, who writes frequently about ballet, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

**AUSTRIA**  
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.56.31).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 9-11: Vienna Jesu Trio (Chopin, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, Schubert).  
\*Kunstlerhaus (tel: 57.96.63).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."  
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930: Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."  
\*Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).  
MUSICAL — Through Sept.: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).  
\*Staatstheater (tel: 53.240).  
BALLET — Sept. 11: "Raymonda" (Glazunov).

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**FRANCE**  
DIJON, Musée National Maurice Mauguin (tel: 67.11.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XIX Century French Portraits."  
\*Hôtel de la Ville (tel: 26.16.47).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Alexander Dubouffé."  
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel: 62.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Toussaint."  
\*Musée de Terra Amata (tel: 55.59.93).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Experimental Prehistoric Pottery."  
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 47.12.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Jean Dubuffé."  
\*Centre Mandapa (tel: 589.01.60).  
DANCE — Sept. 8: Traditional Indian Dance.

**OF SPECIAL INTEREST**  
**INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY MUSIC FESTIVAL**  
VENICE — The 42nd Contemporary Music Festival runs from Sept. 12 to Oct. 1. Events include:  
CONCERTS — Sept. 12: Pro Cantione Antiqua, Edward Tarr Brass Ensemble (Gibellini).  
Sept. 15: Gruppo Bernardo e Paride Dusi (Bassano, Croce).  
Sept. 18: Turin Radio Television Orchestra, Jan Latham Doening conductor (Gasser, Togni).  
Sept. 19: Accademia Vocale Strumentale "La Fontegara" (Donato, Perissone).  
Sept. 21: Orchestra del Teatro la Fenice, Luciano Berio/George Mester conductors, Kim Wheeler soprano (Berio, Stockhausen).  
Sept. 23: Southwest German Radio Orchestra, Michael Gieles/Pierre Boulez conductors, Georg Münch violin (Boulez, Nono).  
Sept. 24: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Pierre Boulez conductor (Berio, Boulez).  
RECEITAL — Sept. 16: Guido Moxini organ, Luise Tamminga organ (Gibellini, Merulo).  
For further information tel: 71.01.61.

**GERMANY**  
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).  
OPERA — Sept. 6 and 11: "Aida" (Verdi).  
Sept. 8 and 10: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
Sept. 9 and 10: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).  
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).  
Münster, Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 15: "Aldin Kuhl."  
To Sept. 30: "Rodin Works by Five Photographers."  
\*New Morning (tel: 523.51.41).  
JAZZ — Sept. 6 and 7: Monty Alexander Trio.  
Sept. 9 and 10: Dave Holland Quintet.  
\*Smith (tel: 208.60.00).  
CONCERT — Sept. 10: Kid Creole and the Kokoctiks.

**ITALY**  
BOLOGNA, Aula Magna dell'Accademia di Belle Arti (tel: 22.29.99).  
OPERA — Sept. 10 and 11: "Pygmalion" (Rousselle).  
\*Chiesa di S. Antonio di Padova (tel: 23.29.99).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 12: Prague Philharmonic Choir, Lubomir Mail conductor (Liszt).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Morand e Ballena."  
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel: 21.52.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."  
\*National Library (tel: 28.70.48).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabais: Illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present."  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Mod-

**NETHERLANDS**  
AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam Museum (tel: 52.58.22).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagination Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60s."  
\*Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 34.86.99).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Bibliographic History in The Netherlands."  
\*Museum Descurieus (tel: 22.61.54).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Decorative and The Netherlands."  
\*Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt, drawings."  
\*Westergaard (tel: 24.77.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

**SCOTLAND**  
EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pease, 1871-1935."  
\*National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."  
GLASGOW, Scottish Exhibition Centre (tel: 332.72.44).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 7: Scottish National Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor, Jon Vickers tenor (Beethoven, Verdi).  
\*Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).  
OPERA — Sept. 7, 10, 12: "La Vie Parisienne" (Offenbach).

**SPAIN**  
MADRID, Centro Cultural Conde (tel: 329.19.16).  
EXHIBITIONS — Through Sept.:

**SWITZERLAND**  
GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 72.75.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger, and Calder, Tapestries and Engravings."  
\*Père Lullien (tel: 74.10.16).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promises."  
\*Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse, Belle Époque: From Chagall to Balthus."  
LAUSANNE, Hémicycle Foundation Gallery (tel: 20.50.01).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Impressionists in the French-speaking Swiss Collections."  
LUCERNE, Festival (tel: 23.35.62).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 6: Washington National Symphony Orchestra, Mstislav Rostropovich conductor.  
Sept. 7 and 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor.  
Sept. 10 and 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor.  
LUGANO, Villa Favosites (tel: 52.17.41).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "Masterpieces from the Museums of Budapest."  
\*Zürcher Opernhaus (tel: 251.89.20).  
EXHIBITION — Sept. 7, 11, 13: "Macgregor" (Verdi).  
Sept. 8: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).

**UNITED STATES**  
NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "The Art of Cameroonian."  
\*Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Sam Rodin's America."  
\*Museum of Modern Art (tel: 70.70.40.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Karl Schwitters."  
\*Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Drawing Acquisitions: 1981-83."  
SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Tending the Reins: The 19th Century Photography."  
To Oct. 13: "Henry Moore: The Clinging Figure."  
WASHINGTON, D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel: 337.27.00).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 8: "Wood on Wood."  
To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The 'Whitehead' Century Family Print."

مركز القبول



## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Credit Card Fraud Heads Toward Epidemic Levels

by Roger Cdis

YOU'VE been entertaining a customer at a night spot in New York. You ask for the bill and hand the waiter your charge card. He returns with the voucher which you sign, retrieve your card and the bill, with you need to claim business expenses, no leave. Later you realize that you didn't sign the cardholder's copy of the charge slip. You usually tear it off yourself. Strange maybe the waiter forgot to return it without your card.

Indeed he "forgot." War's more, he ran off two sets of carbon ink at the cashier's desk. You signed it, other he signed, after having practiced your signature and stuck you with an even more monstrous sum than the one you think you paid. Back home in Zurich, you're going to have a hard time explaining to the card company's computer that you were ripped off in Manhattan; a tale which should put your credibility—and your account—under age.

It could have been worse. Thieves often rifle through trash can behind shops and restaurants for the carbon papers between the card receipts. From there, they take personal details, number and expiration date, to make counterfeit cards they do this professionally, right down to the exact type of plastic, magnetic strip, and other security devices. Unless cards are actually lost or stolen, few people think about them being misappropriated.

Worried? Join the club. It's called Paranoia. Anonymous at last, a worldwide membership of travelers with a subliminal anxiety about fraud cry time they pay with plastic.

In fact, credit card fraud is threatening to become an epidemic in the United States. According to Spencer Nilson, the Los Angeles-based publisher of a credit card industry newsletter, \$76.4 million was charged to fraud in 1984 in the United States (which accounts for 80 percent of the estimated 625 million credit and charge cards issued worldwide). On an average day in the United States, more than 10,000 cards are lost or stolen involving 5,000 people. One in five of them is used fraudulently. In Britain, more than \$40 million (about \$55 million) a year is lost to fraud. Card counterfeiting in Visa banks worldwide has grown from \$740,000 in 1981 to \$348 million.

Card companies are reluctant to give details about the extent of fraud and the means they use to combat it, but the fact that the head of security at Amex in the Britain is a former Scotland Yard and murder squad superintendent is evidence of growing concern.

Anti-fraud measures range from the sophisticated (laser technology and "smart" cards, with a powerful microchip) to the routine, such as insulating authorization phones in major cities, varying credit limits at random and checking on signatures and behavior (the misanthropic or last-minute client). An effective tactic is offering rewards. Last year Amex paid out more than \$500,000 in reward money, which led to 3,000 arrests.

Scams range from the ridiculous (an Irishman was picking up a card with a card in the name of Wag H. Fung and an 18-year-old with a listless colonel's card was caught when his false mustache fell off) to the relatively sophisticated (launching a phony mail order business and billing for goods never shipped). A specially dirty trick is to steal a cash card and call the victim—who has reported to lose—posing as a bank employee who needs the personal identification number as a "make a check." The thief may have several days to get money from cash disburse before the bank's computer registers the card.

Moderately good news is that the banks and the card companies invariably bear the cost of fraud from the time the card has been

reported lost or stolen. But what if you don't realize you've lost your card? This seems to be a gray area. "I think we have to take each case as it happens," Amex says. "If you report it early, we'll look favorably on that."

Try to be sure it's not you who picks up the tab by following these elementary precautions:

• Only take the cards you really need on a trip. Always keep them separate from cash, checkbook and forms of identity, especially

## But elementary care can control vulnerability

passport and driving license. A thief can rent a car at your expense if he has both charge card and license.

• Memorize your personal identification number for withdrawing cash at the automatic dispenser. Guard it as you would your Swiss bank account number. At least, don't write it in an obvious place, and never on the back of your bank card.

• Never put your card number on a postcard or the outside of an envelope; never give it over the phone unless you are making the transaction with an organization that you know and has been properly identified.

• Be wary about giving your card number and its expiration date when ordering goods by mail order.

• Hotels and car rental companies often ask to take an imprint of your card when you arrive in order to establish your credit. This is sometimes unavoidable. But try just showing your card. And never, in any circumstances, sign a blank imprint.

• Give the impression in a store or restaurant that you're watching your card as you hand it over. Always draw a line through any blank spaces above the total when you sign and make sure the box at the bottom is totaled up. Do not leave the cardholder's copy of the charge slip on the table. Destroy the carbon paper between receipts. Make sure the card returned to you is your own and not someone else's or a dummy.

• Don't rejoice if you don't receive your monthly statement on time. Call to ask the reason for the delay. It may be that someone else has made a fraudulent change of address in order to prevent you from seeing your statement. Check carefully for anomalies and notify the card company promptly. Give plenty of notice if you change an address.

• Keep a list of your card numbers along with phone numbers to call if you need to report a loss. Remember, you can be held responsible for fraudulent use of a card until this has been done. But making a dozen or more calls can be a major hassle, if not impossible, if you are halfway around the world on a business trip. It makes sense to subscribe to one of the credit-card registration services springing up in many countries. For annual dues of around \$15 they will record details of all your cards (as well as values and documents) on their computers. If you lose them, you simply make a single collect call from anywhere in the world (sometimes a local number) and they will undertake to notify the card companies. They also provide a change of address and emergency cash service (usually up to \$300 a claim) as well as helping to expedite the replacement of cards.

Two recommended card registration services are the CPP Card Protection Plan, tel: London 938-1017, and the Credit Card Sentinel (Los Angeles based); tel: London 686-8666.

## Ruins of an Ancient American Civilization

by Jim Robbins

THEIR ruins are scattered throughout the brushy, sandstone canyons of the Southwest, built on boulders and cliffs and tucked into crevices, the remains of one of the most advanced civilizations of prehistoric America.

The mysterious people who built these villages are the Anasazi, a Navaho word that means the ancient ones, and their civilization flourished for several hundred years up to the 13th century in the Four Corners region—southern Utah, southwestern Colorado, northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.

There are tens of thousands of Anasazi sites in the Southwest. The structures are made of sandstone, mortared together with mud, which in some cases contains the fingerprints of the Indian builder.

Many of the ruins have fallen victim to vandals, the weather and other elements and have tumbled from their original height to indistinguishable mounds of rubble. But where the Anasazi built on bedrock or in a protected crevice, their structures have remained intact. This is especially true of Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona and Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico.

One of the most intriguing of the Anasazi sites is at Hovenweep National Monument in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, perhaps the most inaccessible component of the national park system in the Lower 48. Hovenweep, known primarily for the many towers constructed there, is actually six groups of ruins totaling 794 acres (316 hectares) scattered over 700 square miles (about 1,800-square kilometers).

The ruins, built from A.D. 900 to 1100, are not so dramatic or large as many of the cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde or so well preserved or complex as the dwellings in Chaco. What is unusual is the remoteness, the openness, the stillness and the absence of 20th-century appurtenances to detract from the experience. Hovenweep has retained a primitive atmosphere similar to what must have existed when the region was occupied by the ancient ones.

The reason is simple: The last 16 miles of road to the monument is dirt—muddy in winter and spring, dusty and rugged in summer. There are few services along the way, and none at all in the monument. There is no grocery store, no laundry facilities, no traffic, no snack bar, no gas station, no ropes to keep observers away from the ruins and only a crude visitor center. The monument has a staff of two, including the superintendent.

"The dirt road acts as a filter," says Bob Hart, the park ranger. "I don't have to wear a gun here. People who come here, come here to see the ruins."

Hovenweep is a Ute word that means deserted valley, an apt description. The land is as flat and open as a billiard table and in spring when rains bring the sagebrush to life is green, too—for as far as the eye can see. Here, as in most other places, the Anasazi built their villages near a small spring in a canyonhead, the precious oasis of the Southwest. Cottonwood and hackberry trees, a rarity in the desert, grow on the canyon floor, providing shade. The multistoried homes and kivas—round ceremonial rooms set in the ground—are scattered the length of the canyon and blend with the surroundings. Several are built on the northern lip of the canyon. There are petroglyphs at various spots and a cluster of small handprints on a rock wall at the Hackberry Canyon Group.

A walk through the stillness of the shallow canyon is a walk through time. Even in early spring the sun is strong and is reflected back harshly from the yellow rocks of the canyon. The creamy aromatic flowers of the cliff weeds are just beginning to bloom. A slight, steady breeze blows. Small lizards flit like nervous shadows across the rocks. Pinon jays call from the pine trees.



Anasazi tower in Hovenweep National Monument.

In Mesa Verde and Canyon de Chelly visitors must be accompanied by a ranger and travel with a group of other visitors—a necessity where attendance and vandalism are high—but visitors at Hovenweep are left to their own devices. The annual visitation is 14,000 while Mesa Verde receives about 600,000 visitors a year.

Hovenweep has several self-guided walking tours, which wind through the structures and in and out of the canyon. The dirt paths—packed by the feet of the natives who trod there hundreds of years ago—wind along the ruins on the canyon lip and then dip down, through other ruins, boulders and waist-high grasses. On some of the rock walls along the trail the petroglyphs, including a

spiral, several birds and what appears to be a serpent, are visible.

Walking through the canyon in the heat, the clumps of cottonwood trees near the spring become welcome, and one gets a feeling of how important these pockets of forgiveness amid a harsh, expansive desert were to the Anasazi.

As a visitor reaches high points in the trail, the canyon opens up in its entirety. Yet the houses and other structures are so much a part of their environment that they are barely discernible.

The square towers in the houses should be entered, crawled through carefully, to be experienced. "The large number of towers are unusual," Hart says. "The evidence sug-

gests they were multiple-use dwellings—for living, storage, astronomy and perhaps for signaling.

The Anasazi were a curious people who are only beginning to be understood. While the Plains Indians were living primitive lives as hunters and gatherers, the Anasazi were building sophisticated homes and tilling the soil. They also built small check dams to catch the fine soil washed away during rainstorms—to be used in farming. And they had apparently incorporated an astronomical calendar into the structure of their homes. During the spring and summer solstice the sunlight shone directly through holes in the wall, indicating appropriate times for ceremonies as well as for planting and harvesting.

But their advanced society, combined with a 25-year drought, may have forced them to abandon the region—sometime in the late 1200s or early 1300s. Archaeological evidence shows that during the beginning of the occupation they ate cottonball rabbits and other forest animals. Toward the end of their stay, in the mid-1200s, they were eating jack rabbits and other plains wildlife, which indicates that the environment had been altered from a forest to a desert economy. Sometime after the 1300s the Anasazi abandoned most of the Four Corners region and remained only in northeastern Arizona and central New Mexico.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS conjecture that the Anasazi stripped away the forest to plant their crops. When it rained the soil was washed away and when the problems were compounded by the drought, they were unable to continue farming and moved on. The Hopi and Taos Indians are believed to be their present-day descendants.

Because of continuing investigation into ruins sites, new facts about the Anasazi constantly emerge. There is evidence to suggest, for example, that they may have practiced cannibalism. Skulls with the brain removed and human bones, apparently with the marrow chewed out, have been discovered.

In spite of the research, however, Anasazi ruins and the information they contain are disappearing at an alarming rate. Vandalism, for profit or other reasons, is epidemic, and experts estimate that 80 percent of the sites show evidence of vandalism. In addition, on the Dolores River in southwestern Colorado, a new dam is slowly flooding some of the richest sites, and researchers are racing against the rising river to claim the artifacts.

Visitors and energy development may deal Anasazi sites, especially in the Hovenweep area, the most serious blow. Large reservoirs of carbon dioxide, used in oil and gas exploration, and coal have been discovered near Hovenweep. Officials are concerned that blasting and heavy truck traffic may destabilize the perishable ruins. And now there is a proposal to pave the last few miles of dirt road to the monument, which Hart and others say would increase visitation and inevitably alter the nature of Hovenweep.

Jim Robbins, of Helena, Montana, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Arts of India

Continued from page 9

Persian tradition poetry. Of course he won the competition.

"He had India the music of the birds," my grandfather used to tell me. "He had listened to avenge his trees, and had heard the fall of the de. His poetry was far more beautiful than anything the Mogul court could write." The Emperor rewarded him with gold coins and the royal mantle, telling him he was the best of poets.

My grandfather took us to one of our very few outside entertainments, a mushaira. This is an occasion when poets assemble and, having been given a subject, recite the poems they have composed to the judges and audience. No one applauds at these events; a murmur or pouted "Va val" expresses appreciation of a subtle turn of phrase or striking image.

Inviting, considering the number of languages and the cultural diversity of the country, India's experience of their arts is likely to be limited by geography and local custom. North India, for example, was deeply influenced by centuries of Moslem rule, and this is evident in the architecture, the painting and even the secular aspects of the Kathak school of dancing. Not until I was grown up and traveled fairly extensively in India did I discover the arts with which my south Indian grandparents were familiar.

Apart from the classical, religious art, India has a strong and vibrant history of folk and trial expression of secular art. Pottery, weaving, painting, storytellers, are fixtures in the day life of a village. India is also the most prolific nation for handicrafts that I know, in the long slack season between the

growing of crops, villagers have developed all kinds of skills, using the local materials. In Mysore, for example, sandalwood is carved into screens, boxes and ornaments; its oil is extracted to make soap. Kashmir shawls and carpets are famous; so are the papier-mâché bowls, lamps, trays, boxes lacquered with local designs. The clays and dyes of Rajasthan are used to produce the characteristic blue-and-white ceramics. Cottons and silks from various parts of India are easily identified by regional weaves, colors or designs. There is scarcely a village that has no local art or craft.

The other regular occasions for Indians to see and demonstrate their arts are provided by the festivals that dapple the Indian calendar. Of course, Indians can make a festive affair out of any event even slightly out of the ordinary. An innate sense of pageantry and a delight in display and decoration can turn the most prosaic of local elections into an excuse for villagers to decorate their carts with flowers and tinsel, garland their oxen and dress in their finest clothes to go to the polls in magnificent procession.

PERHAPS the most spectacular festival that I have seen in India was the celebration of Dusseera in Mysore. Sometime in late September or early October the city of Mysore used to celebrate the 10 days of fighting recorded in the Ramayana and its happy conclusion in the victory of King Rama over the forces of evil. The heart of the festival was the royal palace, where for 10 days the maharajah held durbars for the nobles of his realm. Seated on a jewel-en-

crusted throne, he received the obeisance of his nobles in an astonishing audience room, open on one side to a courtyard. There he could see the feats of horsemanship, or archers, jugglers and acrobats that were all part of the festivities.

Villagers used to walk a hundred miles to be in Mysore for the Dusseera celebration and the exhibition that brought to the capital all the best dancers, musicians, sculptors, painters, puppeteers and storytellers of the district.

Even though the Princes, in an independent and democratic India, can no longer afford such lavish celebrations, the idea that a display of local artistic skills is appropriate—indeed necessary—for any festival, continues. In Bombay, singing and dancing accompany the processions carrying images of the fat and protective little elephant-headed god, Ganesha, down to the beach. There they immerse him in the ocean, imploring his intervention in the proper functioning of the monsoon. In Banaras, the whole Ramayana must be beautifully recited and its story acted out annually.

Whether in the city or the village, India's arts are so entwined in the fabric of daily living that one can scarcely separate the strands. The complex texture of art and religion, of craft and utilitarianism, of personal contact and performance, provides for most Indians, in the midst of a poor living, a rich life.

Santha Rama Rau is an Indian writer whose books include "Home to India" and "East of Home." This article was written for The New York Times.



Photos by: Bischof, Burt, Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Erwit, Hass, and other Magnum photographers.

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AT&T	212.50	212.00	212.50	+0.50	AT&T	212.50	212.00	212.50	+0.50
GE	112.50	112.00	112.50	+0.50	GE	112.50	112.00	112.50	+0.50
3M	102.50	102.00	102.50	+0.50	3M	102.50	102.00	102.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1328.25	1327.50	1328.00	+0.25	Indus	1328.25	1327.50	1328.00	+0.25
Trans	472.50	472.00	472.50	+0.50	Trans	472.50	472.00	472.50	+0.50
Comp	547.15	547.00	547.15	+0.15	Comp	547.15	547.00	547.15	+0.15

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	High	Low
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41

NYSE Closing									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41
108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	108.44	108.41

AMEX Diaries									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

MEX Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	228.25	227.50	228.00	+0.25	IBM	228.25	227.50	228.00	+0.25
AT&T	212.50	212.00	212.50	+0.50	AT&T	212.50	212.00	212.50	+0.50
GE	112.50	112.00	112.50	+0.50	GE	112.50	112.00	112.50	+0.50
3M	102.50	102.00	102.50	+0.50	3M	102.50	102.00	102.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50	Amgen	72.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

NYSE Diaries									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Govt	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

Standard & Poor's Index									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

AMEX Sales									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Advanced	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

AMEX Stock Index									
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10
Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10	Composite	108.44	108.41	108.53	+0.10

## NYSE Prices Decline Slightly

**NEW YORK**—Investors' post-holiday waning continued Thursday with prices on the New York Stock Exchange finishing slightly lower.

Trading volume picked up a bit, however, with the help of some major block trades. Airline and other transportation issues peppered the list of losers, as did several computer and retail stocks. But oil stocks moved ahead.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks slipped 0.39 to 1,328.53—its fourth consecutive loss of less than 5 points—despite an upturn by one of its leading components, IBM, which climbed 1 1/2 to 228.

The Dow Jones transportation average skidded 7.14 to 672.52, while its utility index gained 0.31 to 159.37.

Declines overall outpaced advances by about 7 to 6.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index edged down 0.06 to 108.55.

Big Board volume swelled to 94.48 million shares from 85.51 million in the previous session.

There were expectations among some analysts that once Labor Day and the summer vacation season were mostly behind the market, trading volume would swell and prices might attempt a sustained advance.

Instead, trading remains sluggish and investors continue to show the lack of conviction that dominated August's activity, leaving the market with no sense of direction.

The main reason cited for the apathy is Wall Street's uncertainty about the U.S. economy's strength, and some brokers are suggesting that

## M-1 Rises \$2.4 Billion

**NEW YORK**—The nation's basic money supply measurement, M-1, rose \$2.4 billion in late August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

It was the sixth consecutive weekly increase in the aggregate, leaving the money supply well above the growth targets set by the Fed in its attempt to provide enough money to keep the economy growing without reviving inflation.

M-1, representing money readily available for spending, includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

The market could keep drifting lower until the economic outlook becomes more focused.

"A lot of people are just plain writing and still hoping that we get some kind of economic upturn that isn't going to boost interest rates," said Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice president of Birr, Wilson & Co.

On the economic front, major U.S. automakers said their combined late-August sales soared 71 percent above a year ago thanks to cut-rate financing agreements currently being offered.

Auto stocks mostly rose following the report. General Motors gained 1/2 to 67 1/2 and Ford Motor moved up 1/4 to 44 1/4. Chrysler was unchanged at 37 1/4.

In the weakening airline sector, UAL tumbled 1/4 to 52, AMR fell 1/2 to 43 and Delta Air lost 1/2 to 44.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.	
72%	21%		BRITP	1.86 5.4	8	97	32	31%	31%
72%	21%		BRITP	1.86 5.4	8	97	32	31%	31%
72%	21%		BREX	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BRU	2.95 11.2	11	21	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BRU	2.95 11.2	11	21	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BRU	2.95 11.2	11	21	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
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72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
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72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
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72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
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72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
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72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8	22	8	32	31%	1%
72%	21%		BROW	1.22 5.8					

2014	CBI	1,490	64	199	215	21%	+	+
2014	CBS	3.00	2.40	30	5881	112%	112%	112%
2014	CC	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CCX	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CIGN	2.40	2.40	27	7446	5%	5%	5%
2014	CIN	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CIN.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
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2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
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2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
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2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA.P	1.35	1.11	11	180	5%	5%	5%
2014	CNA							



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Artificial Turf: The Grass Gets Greener for Athletes

By ERIC N. BERG  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the National Football League season beginning on Sunday, team owners, trainers and fans will again prize player health as critical for success. And whether players avoid injury depends in part on artificial turf, which has undergone many technological improvements to make it safer.

Artificial turf has surged in popularity in recent years and has become a \$50-million industry worldwide, with a market divided among six main companies. Since Monsanto Co. supplied the first major installation of its AstroTurf synthetic grass at the Houston Astrodome in 1971, about 550 high schools, colleges and municipalities in the United States have installed artificial turf, for football, baseball or tennis.

Designers have been working to produce safer, springier surfaces.

Business has spread overseas. In Western Europe, where soccer is played on artificial turf, and Asia, where the sport is field hockey, Monsanto says about 40 percent of its sales of artificial turf these days are outside the United States.

Unlike grass, artificial turf does not have to be seeded, watered or fertilized. It generally cannot be uprooted by players' cleats or squashed by marching bands. And it does not have the craters or bumps that are the bane of groundskeepers. Proponents of artificial turf say that makes their products far less costly and time-consuming to maintain than grass.

But many experts say that artificial turf is a leading cause of injury. Some say man-made surfaces increase the speed of the ball, and that leads to more sprains.

"You start and stop so fast," said Robert L. Davis, director of grounds at the 92,000-seat Neyland Stadium at the University of Tennessee.

Other critics say that the "grass" in artificial turf is often so short and tightly woven — like bristles on a toothbrush — that players who make a quick turn can get caught, leading to twisting falls and knee injuries.

"A bigger concern, such surfaces can become hard as cement over time, creating perilous conditions for a player crashing or sliding to the ground."

"What we see are two more injuries per week on artificial surfaces than on natural grass," said Gene Upshaw, executive director of the National Football League Players Association. "They are too hard, and they don't give."

Designers of artificial turf have been working to produce what they say are safer surfaces. Of the two pioneers in the field, Monsanto and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., only Monsanto remains. But several smaller companies have entered the fray, and have produced three-layer "systems" in which a thick pad is placed over asphalt or gravel, then a two-part carpet, consisting of the "grass" attached to a plastic sheet called a pile, is attached to the underlying pad. The total thickness is 2 inches (3.8 centimeters).

Many first-generation surfaces became hard when oxygen "cured" inside their underlying pads collapsed from players' repeated pounding. A company called All-Pro Athletic Surfaces Inc. of Oklahoma City, however, has come up with a man-made pad for its All-Pro Turf that it says does not require oxygen to set. In Buffalo, New York, Sports International Inc. has begun marketing a 100-percent rubber pad for its Omniturf artificial surface that it says is naturally buoyant.

Equally important, many companies have begun using polypropylene instead of nylon to make artificial grass itself. Polypropylene is believed by materials experts to be more flexible and durable — although Monsanto says its latest version of AstroTurf

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 5
Australian dollar	1.394
Belgian franc	36.285
British pound	1.346
Canadian dollar	1.097
Deutsche mark	1.787
French franc	6.549
Italian lira	1,376
Japanese yen	163.75
Netherlands guilder	2.366
Swiss franc	1.483
West German mark	1.787

Changings in London and Zurich, rates in other European centers, New York rates at 4 P.M. for commercial banks. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted (g) A.C. not available. (h) To buy one unit, \$1.35 is needed.

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 5
Australia	1.394
Belgium	36.285
Canada	1.097
France	6.549
Germany	1.787
Italy	1,376
Japan	163.75
Netherlands	2.366
Switzerland	1.483
West Germany	1.787

Source: Reuters, Commercial Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Paribas, Citicorp, etc.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Sept. 5
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	9 1/4%
1 year	10 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Commercial Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Paribas, Citicorp, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits	Sept. 5
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	9 1/4%
6 months	10 1/4%
1 year	11 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Commercial Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Paribas, Citicorp, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds	Sept. 5
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	9 1/4%
1 year	10 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Commercial Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Paribas, Citicorp, etc.

Gold	Sept. 5
1 ounce	\$350.00
100 ounces	\$35,000.00

Source: Reuters, Commercial Bank, Credit Suisse, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Paribas, Citicorp, etc.

Markets Closed  
Financial markets were closed Thursday in Malaysia and Geneva because of holidays.

U.S. Auto Sales Up Sharply

71% Gain Laid To Incentives

The Associated Press  
DETROIT — The cut-rate financing war among U.S. domestic automakers pushed car sales in late August to 71 percent above the rate for a year ago, shattering all records for the period, according to company reports Thursday.

The Big Three reported spectacular gains over last year's Aug. 21-31 performance, with Ford Motor Co.'s sales up 79.6 percent, General Motors Corp.'s up 73.6 percent and Chrysler Corp.'s up 76.1 percent.

"They're a boomer," said Gary Glaser, an automotive industry analyst with First Boston Corp. in New York. "I don't think anybody was predicting this. It's amazing."

The performance pushed sales for August 23.4 percent ahead of a year earlier.

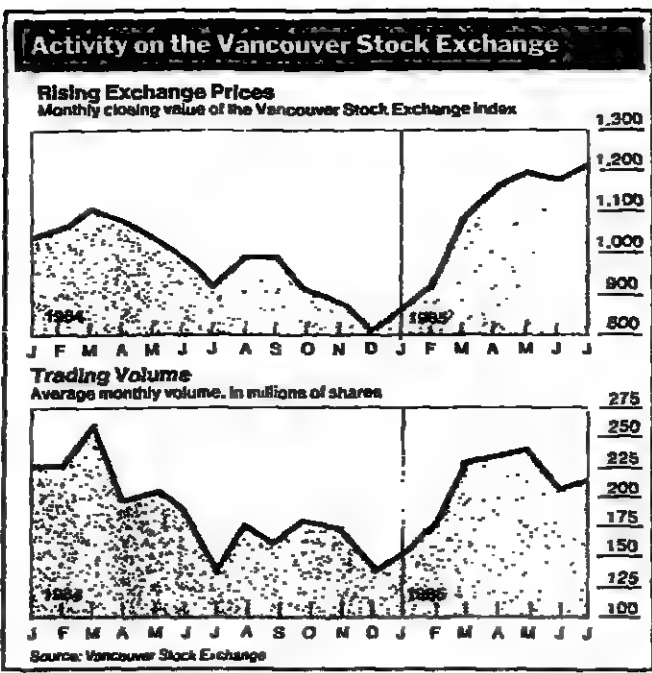
Showroom traffic had been falling this summer and a strike by Teamsters Union car haulers cut deliveries to dealers for three weeks. But on Aug. 15, GM offered a fixed 7.1-percent interest rate on leftover 1984 models, sparking a cut-rate financing war.

Ford matched that interest rate and threw in rebates. Chrysler fought back with rebates and a 7.5-percent interest rate.

The domestic car makers said they sold 403,080 cars in the Aug. 21-31 selling period, up 71 percent from 237,078 a year ago.

There were 10 official selling days in the period, putting sales per day at 40,308, shattering the old record for the Aug. 21-31 period of 31,811 sales a day in 1978. The record for any 10-day period was 35,959 set in the third reporting period of September 1972.

Among the small-car producers, American Honda Motor Co. Inc. sales were up 1.1 percent for the first period and down 18.3 percent for the month. American Motors Corp. sales were down 18 percent for late August and 34.6 percent for the month, and Volkswagen of America Inc. sales were up 5.7 percent in the final period and 2.5 percent for the month.



In Vancouver, Traders Still Recall 'Black Friday'

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Last Oct. 19 is still remembered as Black Friday on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, which is Canada's penny stock market. The bottom fell out of the market, investors suffered the equivalent of more than \$30 million in losses and the exchange's already shaky reputation tumbled a bit more.

Black Friday was caused by investors, using highly leveraged margin accounts, who bid the price of Beaufort Resources Ltd. and five related stocks far beyond their true value. When a rumor swept through the exchange that major investors were bailing out, Beaufort, an oil-exploration company, dropped the equivalent of from \$8.33 to 74 cents (6.09 Canadian dollars to 54 cents at current rates) in one trading session.

That, along with a plunge in prices of minerals and other resources, sent the value of shares traded on the exchange down 44 percent in 1984. Although the exchange has shown substantial improvement this year, it has still lagged behind the other three Canadian exchanges — in Toronto, Montreal and Alberta.

Now, regulators, member brokers and exchange officials are sifting through the wreckage, trying to put their tattered house in order.

Two stock promoters will be put on trial for theft and fraud this month. A federal investigation into market manipulation is proceeding. Provincial penalties for violations of securities laws are being increased from a maximum of six months in prison and a \$2,000 fine to five years and \$100,000.

Moreover, the exchange has tightened computer monitoring procedures, requirements for new listings and rules for disclosing trading violations.

"We've been trying to improve things in every way, shape or form," Donald J. Hudson, president of the exchange, said. But he and others acknowledged that it was not always easy, in a market geared to promoting speculation on new, undercapitalized companies.

"In a speculative market, you do attract a lot of people that are on the

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Elders Seeking Partners To Acquire Allied-Lyons

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Elders IXL Ltd., an ambitious Australian conglomerate, said Thursday that it is seeking partners to help it buy Allied-Lyons PLC for at least £1.67 billion (\$2.3 billion), or 250 pence a share.

The bid for the London-based beer, wines, spirits and food company would be by far the largest ever in Britain. But Allied dismissed the proposed terms as "inadequately inadequate" and said the uncertainty created by the announcement is "repulsive."

Allied shares surged Thursday to 286 pence, up 26 pence from Wednesday and 58 pence over the past eight days, as some analysts suggested that a successful bidder would have to pay well over 300 pence a share. At the current price, Allied is valued at about £1.92 billion.

By contrast, the Australian brewing, wool and financial services company has a stock market value equivalent to just £450 million.

John Elliott, chief executive of Elders, said the company has built up a 6-percent stake in Allied since last February and has nearly lined up conditional loan commitments from a group of banks led by Citicorp. He also said Elders is seeking one or two partners to help pay for Allied and already is holding talks with several candidates.

Mr. Elliott declined to discuss how Allied might be carved up, but he said Elders is more interested in Allied's drinks businesses than the food operations. The 43-year-old executive called Allied's drink brands "a bit tired" but added: "I think with better management we can do a good job."

Some analysts accused the heavily indebted Elders of overreaching itself, and others said the company might be seeking only to make a profit by selling its Allied shares to a third party. "We doubt at this stage that they're actually serious about going ahead with the bid," said David Garrard of Ord Minnett Ltd., a Sydney-based brokerage.

Mr. Elliott replied that Elders had won all 12 takeover bids it had made since 1972, including the December 1983 acquisition of Carlton & United Breweries Ltd., the Australian brewer of Foster's lager, a company that was far larger than

Elders. He also noted that in the past 12 months Elders had cut its net debt nearly in half to 600 million Australian dollars (\$408 million), which compares with equity of 700 million dollars.

Elders IXL — whose initials are an abbreviation for the motto "I will excel" — has grown at a hectic pace since Mr. Elliott acquired its forerunner, a tiny food-processing company, in 1972. Elders now is the largest beer, wine and spirits concern in Australia and is involved in sheep shearing and livestock sales.

It also has a worldwide trading operation in wool, meat and other agricultural products. The company's financial services activities in eight countries include merchant banking, property finance and investment management.

Allied, Britain's second-biggest brewer, also produces wines, spirits, coffee, tea, bread and other baked goods. In the United States, Allied owns Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Co. and other food companies. It also has substantial food and drink operations in continental Europe and East Africa.

But the company has been a laggard in the British drinks industry, particularly in the fast-growing lager section of the generally sluggish beer market. Last January, Allied installed new management in its brewing division, and the company has been trying to cut costs in its low-profit wines and spirits business.

Even so, doubts remain about Allied's management, led by Sir (Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)

Lloyd's of London Profit At 15-Year Low in '82

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyd's of London reported Thursday that its overall market profit sank to a 15-year low of £57 million in 1982, the latest year for which results are complete.

That compared with a profit of £151.9 million recorded by the insurance exchange for 1981. Under the Lloyd's system of accounting, the books are kept open for three years to allow time to determine the level of claims.

For 1982, Lloyd's had a total underwriting loss of a record £188 million, compared with an underwriting loss of £43.5 million in 1981, but investment returns were again sufficient to keep the market narrowly in the black.

Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, asserted that the nearly 400 syndicates that sell insurance at the market generally had "done jolly well" in comparison with insurance companies in the United States and Britain, many of which have reported sizable losses recently.

The overall results do not necessarily reflect the profits and losses of the 26,000 individuals who are members of Lloyd's and pledge

their wealth to back insurance policies sold at the market. A member's return depends on which syndicates that he belongs to.

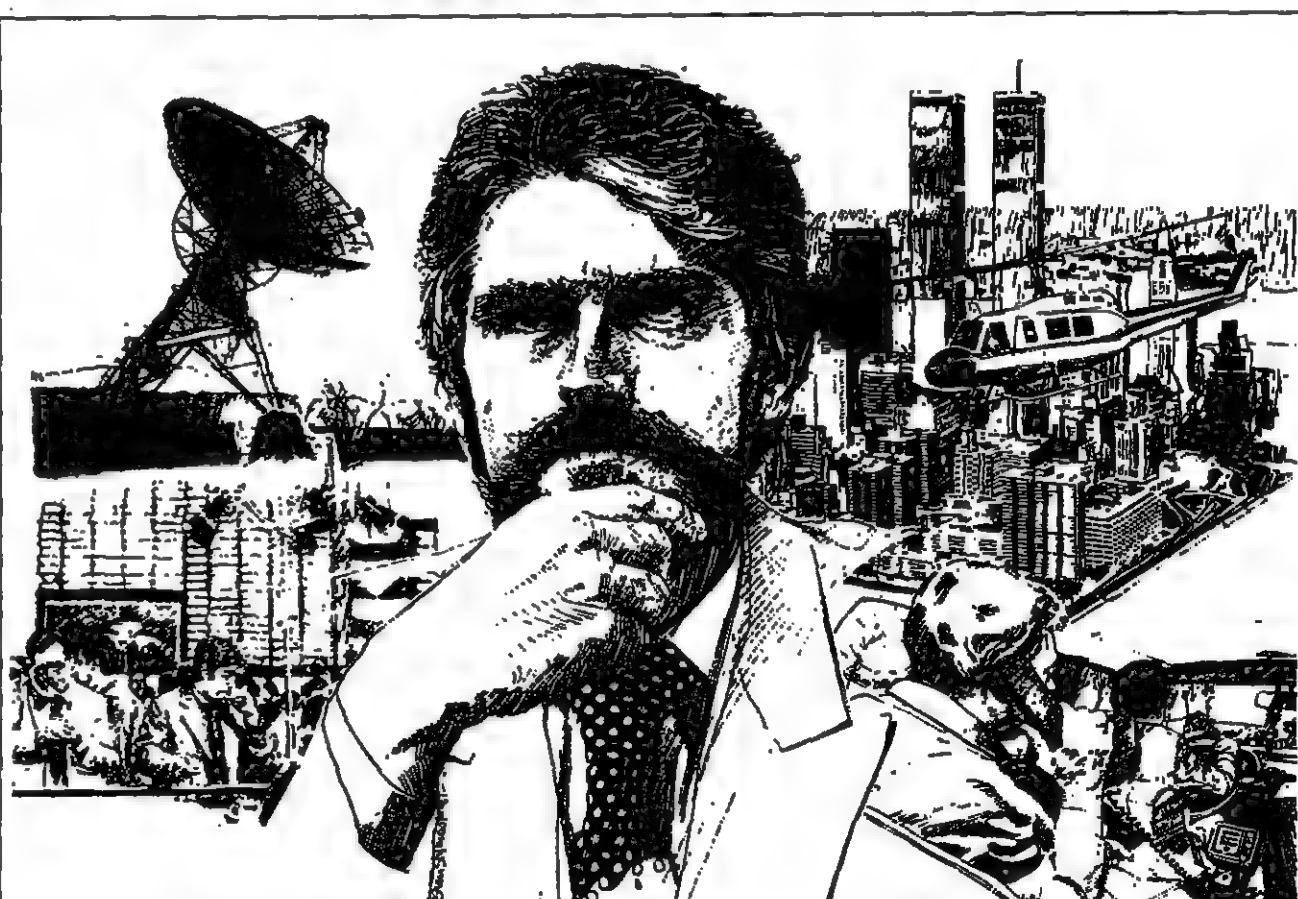
Many of the syndicates suffered huge losses for 1982. As a result, more than 400 members of Lloyd's have failed this year to pass the solvency test required for them to continue underwriting insurance at the market.

Total premium income at Lloyd's grew to £2.89 billion in 1982 from the year earlier £2.26 billion.

The bulk of the underwriting losses arose in syndicates selling "general liability" policies, which include such items as product and professional liability. U.S. claims in these areas have been particularly high.

Mr. Miller said many Lloyd's syndicates probably would have to stop covering such risks as medical malpractice in the United States unless more state legislatures put limits on insurers' liabilities.

Accident and health syndicates also showed an overall loss. Profits shrank in the motor-vehicle and property-damage categories but rose for aircraft, ships and life insurance.



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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 69.3 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.9 billion.



Trade Development Bank

The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône. An American Express company











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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Rises Sharply in U.S. on Auto Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply higher Thursday in New York, building on an advance that had begun late in the trading day in London.

Dealers said that operators were reluctant to short the currency in advance of Friday's scheduled release of U.S. employment data for August in light of the strong retail and auto sales figures reported Thursday.

In New York, the dollar surged 1.3 percent against the Deutsche mark to close at 2.8840, up 4 pence from Wednesday's close of 2.8460, and 1.2 percent against the French franc, rising to 8.8000 from 8.6925 on Wednesday.

It also rose to 2.3730 Swiss francs from 2.3430, to 1.9210 lire from 1.900 and to 240.75 Japanese yen from 239.60.

The British pound fell more a cent, to \$1.3585 from \$1.3715.

The dollar shot up to 2.8850 DM from the interday low of 2.8350 right after the U.S. automakers reported final 1984 and August car

sales, which showed the best monthly total since 1978. (Story Page 13.)

"The spectacular rise in auto sales and the expected jump in money supply prompted pretty good buying and took the dollar up sharply," said Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

The dollar's prospects also were improved by an anticipated \$2.4-billion rise in the basic money supply figure, M-1.

Many dealers maintain the Federal Reserve is focusing mainly on the economy, but others also believe that the ballooning money supply will in the very least prevent any further Fed easing of rates.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency closed in London at 2.8600 DM, near the day's highs and up 1 pence from Wednesday's close of 2.8506. It rose to 2.8550 Swiss francs from 2.8460 Wednesday while the British pound slipped to \$1.3660 from \$1.3725.

Dealers said the dollar was un-

dermined by expectations that U.S. employment figures due Friday will show a rise of around 250,000 jobs and by forecasts of a \$2.7-billion rise in the basic M-1 money supply figure.

"If the dollar succeeds in establishing itself above 2.8600 marks, it could rise quite easily to 2.90, its last high," said one U.S. dealer.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 2.8395 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.8441 at Wednesday's close, at 8.6775, and at 1.899.97 lire in Milan, down from 1.900.85. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.3733 Swiss francs, down from 2.3460 on Wednesday.

Dealers noted that investors still were not confident about buying the South African rand, and the currency had another difficult day.

The commercial rand ended in London around 39.90 U.S. cents, virtually unchanged from Wednesday's close of 39.75. The currency is still being supported by support from South Africa's Reserve Bank, dealers said.

## EC Supports Rise In Price of Beef

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community bowed on Thursday to pressure from farmers and announced a set of measures to bolster depressed beef prices. Critics said the action could add 25,000 metric tons of meat a week to the EC's current surplus of 750,000 tons.

A specially convened meeting of market experts at the executive commission agreed to widen a present aid plan under which beef can be sold into the community's cold stores at a guaranteed minimum price, a commission spokesman said.

The present plan is limited to lower-quality cuts, but for the first three weeks of October this will be extended to all parts of the animal, he said.

## Turf Gets Springier

(Continued from Page 13)

can last for more than eight years.

The new surfaces being shown to athletic directors also have loose sand fills in the polypropylene grass. The sand cushions the impact of players' pounding feet and is said to hold razor blades upright long after regular grass would have been flattened. Supporters say the surface is more likely to bend under pressure from a player's foot.

"The sand acts in the same fashion as soft soil," said Alvin L. Wiener, president of Sportex, a subsidiary of Tectyn International Inc. of St. Catharines, Ontario. "It holds up the grass yet provides some flexibility."

Not everyone is convinced that artificial surfaces are more economical than real grass. "The way we maintain artificial grass, it takes more time and costs more," said George P. Toma, the chief groundskeeper of the Kansas City Chiefs. He adds, "After every game we have to have people on their hands and knees scrubbing off the Gatorade from the artificial turf."

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Dai-Ichi Kangyo Opens in Stockholm

By Brenda Erdmann

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
LONDON — Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan has extended its international network to include Scandinavia.

The Tokyo-based bank has opened a representative office in Stockholm, with Tadanobu Hirayama as chief representative. Mr. Hirayama has worked for the bank at one of its domestic branches and in New York.

An executive of Dai-Ichi Kangyo in London said the bank's move was prompted by the rising number of Scandinavian companies setting up units in Japan and by the increasing flow of trade between Japan and the Nordic countries.

Schweppe France said Francois de Lavalette was appointed director-general, succeeding Ramon Martin-Busutti, who continues as president of the Paris-based unit of Cadbury Schweppes PLC. Mr. de Lavalette was previously president of Miro Macos, part of General Mills Inc.'s toys and games unit.

Hertz Europe has named Michael J. Gardiner to the new post of staff vice president, North American marketing. Mr. Gardiner, who is based near London, was in Melbourne as vice president, sales and marketing, for Hertz Asia-Pacific.

Chicorp said Alan R. Gillespie has joined Chicorp Bank (Switzerland) AG as head of the new issues, corporate finance and investment-management departments. His post is new. He moves to Geneva from Chicorp Investment Bank in London, where he was an executive director responsible for Eurozone business and capital-market activities in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Scandinavia.

Swiss Bank Corp. has appointed Hans Gander first vice president in its London branch. Mr. Gander will head SBC's London foreign-exchange and liability-management operations, a new post. Previously, he was in charge of SBC's cash- and liability-management division in Zurich, a post in which he is succeeded by Robert V. Zeltner.

Mitsubishi Electric UK Ltd. has appointed Taka Iinuma joint managing director, succeeding Yuzo Tomimaga. Mr. Tomimaga moved to the Tokyo head office of



Total Oil Great Britain Ltd. has named Robert Judin, above, managing director and chief executive. He succeeds Tom Hutton, who has been appointed chairman until his retirement early next year. Mr. Judin moves to London from the Paris headquarters of the parent, Total Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, where he was director of marketing and refining for Europe. His successor has not been named.

the parent, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., to head the marketing of consumer and industrial goods in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Iinuma, who serves as joint managing director alongside Yoshio Noguchi, formerly was director responsible for electronics for the British unit.

Sumitomo Trust International Ltd. in London has named Akira Adachi as its deputy managing director. He moves to London from Tokyo, where he was in the interna-

## To Our Readers

Businesses and agencies are invited to send notices of personnel changes to: Business People, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre Road, London WC2, England. Telex No. 262009

## Bonn, Unions Clash at Talks On Job Woes

Reuters

BONN — The West German government, trade unions and employers met Thursday for their first round-table talks in eight years but wide differences emerged over how best to tackle stagnating unemployment.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who invited union and employers' leaders for discussions on joint measures to combat a jobless toll of over 2 million, stressed their joint responsibility for improving job prospects and appealed for broad consensus to secure West Germany's future as a modern industrial nation.

But the trade union federation chairman, Ernst Breit, in an uncompromising prepared statement, said that only a major change in the economic course of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition could reduce unemployment.

"Without government readiness to make a thorough correction to employment policy, no noticeable step can be made towards full employment," Mr. Breit said.

Mr. Kohl's coalition has introduced limited measures to stimulate employment, but has repeatedly rejected demands from the labor federation and opposition Social Democrats for big government-backed job-creation programs.

Mr. Breit said he agreed with government estimates that the number of people in work was likely to rise by 100,000 this year.

"But the catastrophic prospect has not changed that we are in danger of sliding into the next economic downturn with more than 2 million out of work," he added.

Unemployment, one of the biggest political problems facing Mr. Kohl ahead of national elections in 1987, stood at 8.9 percent last month, equivalent to 8.9 percent of the work force and the highest August figure on record.

Mr. Breit said the union held to its view that, along with economic growth, cutting working hours and strengthening the public's spending power were the most promising ways to solve the jobs crisis.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Fannie Mae Offers \$300-Million Bond Issue

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Attention in the market centered Thursday on the primary sector, which saw several new issues being launched, the largest a \$300-million bond issue for the Federal National Mortgage Association, usually called Fannie Mae.

The secondary market tended to remain fairly quiet ahead of the U.S. M-1 money-supply figure due out late Thursday and publication Friday of U.S. employment data for August.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues ended with losses of 1/4 or 1/2 point on the back of lower U.S. credit markets, dealers added.

The Fannie Mae bond pays 10 1/2 percent a year over seven years and was priced at 99 1/4. The issue is convertible into an existing domestic Fannie Mae bond with the same terms and was lead-managed by S.G. Warburg & Co.

It came under some pressure on the market, and at one stage was quoted at a discount of about 3/4, well outside the total fees of 1 1/2 percent.

Meanwhile, an issue for a Japanese borrower primarily aimed at Japanese investors emerged Thursday — an \$50-million bond issue for C. Itoh & Co. The five-year bond pays 10 1/2 percent a year and was priced at 101 1/4. It was lead-managed by Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. and was offered on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 percent.

A \$100-million bond issue with equity warrants for Ricoh Co. was officially launched by Nomura International Thursday. As expected, the issue carries an indicated coupon of 6 1/2 percent and matures in 1990. It was quoted on the market at a discount of about 1 1/2 bid, well within the 2 1/4 percent total fees.

In the floating-rate sector, a £200-million note issue was

launched for the Nationwide Building Society. It pays 1 1/2 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate, except for the first coupon, which will be 1 1/2 point over six-month Libor.

The issue is callable after five years and has investor put options in years five and seven. It was quoted on the market just inside the total fees of 40 basis points at 99.63. The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston.

Monday's £150-million floating-rate note issue for the Halifax Building Society came under a little pressure following the launch of the nationwide note and it dropped a few basis points to trade at a discount of 37 basis points.

Seasoned dollar floating-rate notes edged a few basis points higher during the afternoon as professional activity picked up, but retail interest remained thin, dealers said.

**Thursday's OTC Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time  
Via The Associated Press

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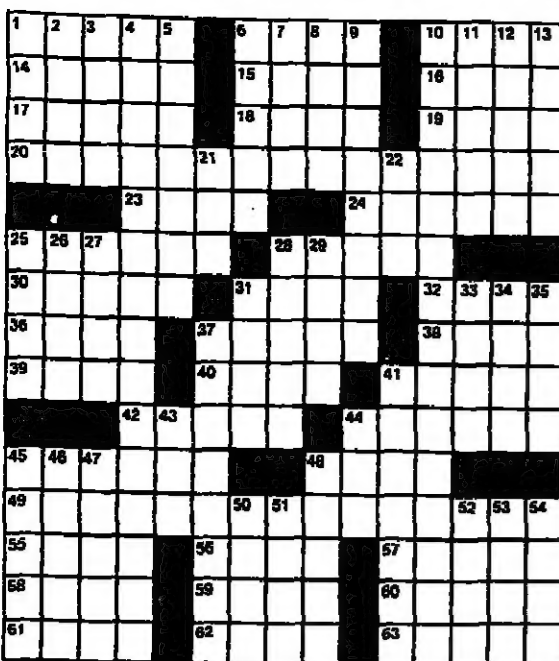
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**ACROSS**

1 Thrall  
2 Mince  
10 One of the Feds  
14 Fictional salesman  
15 Gwen Verdon role  
16 Rumanian round dance  
17 Letter-shaped fastener  
18 Arab garments  
19 The old song  
20 Hugo novel, with "The"  
21 Libido  
22 Tangles  
23 Sustained, with "up"  
24 Ancient Hebrew priest's garb  
31 Army supply center  
32 Provender for a buck  
33 Nun's cap  
37 Moves in ripples  
38 Mass of Arctic ice  
39 Gordian  
40 Nobelist  
41 Lexicographer's concern  
42 Ash  
43 Choice  
45 Tension

**DOWN**

1 Hussy  
2 Timber wolf  
3 Mine, to  
4 London novel, with "The"  
5 Pierced  
6 Style  
7 Bindistiff  
8 Norway's patron saint  
9 Napoleon and others  
10 Keats poem  
11 Samuel Finley  
12 One of the Durants  
13 Nursemaids  
21 Gat  
22 Is afflicted by  
23 Call's companion  
26 Fairy tale's second word  
27 Where the Miami flows  
28 Printing process, for short  
29 Coma coin  
30 Mackerel fisherman's need  
31 Nifty  
32 Undergrad's bugbear  
33 Organic compound  
34 Neighbor of Ghana  
35 Homophone for scene  
37 "But with God all things are possible" — Matt.  
41 Elevate  
43 Yoelson (Al Jolson)  
44 the ramparts  
45 Utter  
46 Sudden pang  
47 Nice income  
48 Exhalation  
50 Year in the reign of Clovis I  
51 Koran chapter  
52 What diaseuasts do  
53 A 1984 film  
54 Belgian canal connector

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE GUY AT THE HAMBURGER STAND AS IF YOU USED TO GET THESE FOR A DIME, YOU MUST BE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**KOVEE**  
**MASCK**  
**PROVED**  
**HEWPEIN**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scrambled word game as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PIKER FRAUD SLOLAGE NOTIFY  
Answer: The best way to watch calories, if you want to lose weight—FROM A DISTANCE

## WEATHER

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			Hong Kong	17	13
			Singapore	17	13



## SPORTS

## Shriver Brought to Open Grief by German Teenager Graf

By John Feinstein  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Afterward, they cried. Each found a shoulder and wept, one for joy, the other in despair, both from exhaustion.

For just under three hours Wednesday, on the biggest day to date of the U.S. Open, Pam Shriver and Steffi Graf had battled, trading winning shots and cries of anguish. Graf, less



Steffi Graf, 16, concentrated on hitting a shot during her 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-4) victory in the U.S. Open.

than three months past her 16th birthday, finally won, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-4).

Her dramatic victory put her into a Friday semifinal against defending champion Martina Navratilova, who continued her remarkably comeback march to the final with a 6-2, 6-3 rout of Zina Garrison. Navratilova took a quick shower and proceeded to the Grandstand Court to watch Shriver, her friend and doubles partner, struggle with the blonde youngster from West Germany.

In the midst of Boris Becker-mania, the rise of Graf to No. 11 in the women's tennis world was gone almost unnoticed. Like countrywoman Becker, Graf is precocious, physically and mentally, and outgoing. She practices and talks to herself throughout a match.

And, like Becker, she has great staying power, something she put on display Wednesday, rallying after losing a second-set tie breaker and after falling behind, 4-1, in the last set.

"At 4-1 down, I thought it would be very tough for me to win," Graf said. "But I think Pam got a little tired and I just kept going for shots and trying to win."

When Shriver finally pushed a low, reaching backhand just deep in the last of the three tie breakers, Graf let out a shout. Shriver slowly gathered her weary body, graciously put her arm around her opponent and sat in her chair, a towel over her head, weeping.

"My effort couldn't have been any more than it was," she said later. "I just think it was one of the most unbelievable matches that I've been a part of. I don't think I've ever put in such an effort and still lost in my life."

It was the first women's match, in the 16 years the Open has used the tie-breaker system, to go the maximum 39 games. Shriver lost a match that kept the Grandstand Court crowd in suspense until the final shot.

But for Shriver, it was a loss, and a devastating one.

"It's nice when people put you on the back and say, 'Great match, great fight,'" she said, "but that's a very mild consolation because I don't think I've ever gone into a match wanting to win so much in my life. I mean, I haven't played the semifinals in a major tournament in

almost two years. At least this time I didn't fall short because I did something wrong."

Neither player did very much wrong. The women's players talk about Graf, even more than about Becker, as the next dominating player. Right now, she is one-dimensional, a superb ground-stroker who would sooner stand on her head than come to the net.

But when she is dusting lines with those strokes, as she did Wednesday, Graf can play with anyone in the world short of Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd. This time, her buzzing forehands and backhands had Shriver lunging and falling.

"When I was warming up this morning, my backhand was not too good," Graf said. "But in the match, I was surprised because I was hitting so many good shots. My father told me before the match to slice my backhand, and it worked very well for me."

From the beginning, it was apparent that Graf, who lost a three-set match to Shriver at Wimbledon, was primed for an upset. She broke Shriver in the first game, winning it with the first of many sliced backhands.

Shriver got that break back, charging the net at every opportunity and doing Graf to pass her. Graf did not. But Shriver, using her height of 6 feet 10 inches (1.8 meters) and reach, gobbled up any ball that was not perfectly hit and kept the match tight throughout.

"Some of the points out there were violent for me, the way she was hitting the ball," said Shriver, who afterward had trouble sitting because of leg cramps. "The points were a lot like at Wimbledon, only there I had the advantage of it being grass, so she didn't get as much bounce."

Graf had a chance to win the first set when she broke Shriver to lead, 6-5, but lost her serve in a classic seven-deuce game in which Graf saved six break points and Shriver saved two set points.

Shriver won the game when Graf netted a low backhand, and so they went to the first tie breaker. Quickly, Shriver took a 3-0 lead, but Graf hit three winners to even it, took a 4-3 lead when Shriver netted a backhand and then hit a hard backhand return to lead, 5-3. At 6-4, she hit a backhand on the line and had the first set.

"It would have been easy for me to lose heart after that set because it was hot and the set was so tough," Shriver said. "But if I had lost concentration, I would have been down, 4-1, in a hurry."

Instead, she broke Graf for 2-1 in the second set, only to be broken back when serving for the set at 5-4. So, again they went to a tie breaker. This time, it was Shriver who made the big shots, coming from 1-3 down to a 6-3 lead. At 6-4, she twisted a serve that Graf reached for and netted and it was one set each.

"I had to tell myself it was a start again, not the end," Graf said. "But she was volleying very well then."

Shriver quickly volleyed her way to a break at 3-1, causing Graf to slam a ball in frustration while she muttered obscenities in German, according to German-speaking observers.

Graf may have been frustrated, but she was not finished. She survived a deuce game on her serve in the next game and broke back with a powerful forehand.

"Up, 4-1, I was so close to having the match," Shriver said. "But she kept coming up with unbelievable shots on the big points. At deuce on 4-1, she comes up with a great serve. She breaks, I break back. But she kept hitting the big shots."

Shriver did break back for 5-3 and served for the match. Graf thereupon played her best game of the match, slapping a forehand passing shot and a forehand she caught in the air — her only volley of the match — then running down a drop shot to hit a cross-court winner for the game.

Both women held and, for the first time in Open history among the women, they went to a third tie breaker. Graf quickly took a 3-1 lead, hitting a forehand down the line that a lunging, grunting Shriver could hardly touch. But Shriver won the next three points to go up, 4-3.

"Again, I was so close," Shriver said, her voice trailing off.

She was not close for long. Graf hit a low backhand that Shriver pushed wide for 4-4. Graf hit a backhand down the line that Shriver could not volley — it might have gone wide — but netted. It was 5-4. Graf got in a first serve, Shriver was wide with the return.

Match point. One more time, Shriver tried to follow a backhand in, but she tried a little too hard and the ball floated deep. Shriver stopped in her tracks, shocked. So did Graf. Finally, both players understood the marathon was over.

"I am as happy to win this match as I have ever been," Graf said. "I haven't even thought about playing Martina."

Shriver had.

"If I had hung in like this last year in the quarterfinals against Wendy Turnbull, I'd have played the semifinals," she said. "At least I fought right to the end. Still, I wish it had been different."

As Shriver left the court, she embraced her longtime coach, Don Candy, and cried again. Several yards away, Graf found her father and she, too, let the tears go.

It was only proper. Both had earned the right to let their emotions show.

In the men's quarterfinals, the heat took care of Anders Jarryd, who retired from his match against Mats Wilander. The third set with Wilander lasting 7-6, 6-2, 5-0. Jarryd said he "felt good going on the court, but after a while I was dizzy and then hot and cold."

The defending champion, John McEnroe, advanced to a match against Wilander with a 6-1, 6-0, 7-5 victory over a third Swede, Joakim Nystrom.

After Nystrom, the No. 10 seed, fought off a break point to hold serve in the second game of the match, McEnroe went on a 13-game tear, overwhelming his opponent. By then, McEnroe had wrapped up the first two sets and had a 2-0 lead in the third.

Nystrom, who beat Becker in a fourth-round match, had been able to win three consecutive points only once in the match.

But in the third game of the third set, McEnroe hit what he thought was the final shot to break Nystrom's serve, then walked offcourt and sat in his chair, ready for the change-over.

But the umpire, Steve Winyard of England, heeded Nystrom's plea and ruled that the point should be replayed because a baseline judge had called a ball out during the rally, then corrected himself.

"Why did you let me sit down?" McEnroe



Pam Shriver, the tournament's No. 4 seed, was most unhappy at losing the marathon battle in the quarterfinals.

asked Winyard as he testily returned to the court.

Nystrom won the next three points to hold serve, beginning a five-game run that gave him a 5-2 lead in the set.

McEnroe was complaining about the television microphone at courtside, and harranguing the umpire whenever he was near the chair. At the beginning of the fifth game, he was given a code of conduct warning for verbal abuse.

Then, his temper tantrum over, McEnroe returned to tennis, zipping through the next five games to close out the victory.

In Thursday's first match of the remaining two men's quarterfinals, Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed from Czechoslovakia, defeated France's No. 7-ranked Yannick Noah, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. In the second match, Jimmy Connors was to play Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	30	15	.667	0
Los Angeles	28	17	.617	1
San Diego	27	18	.600	2
San Francisco	26	19	.574	3
St. Louis	25	20	.556	4
Philadelphia	24	21	.529	5
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511	6
Chicago	22	23	.488	7
Cincinnati	21	24	.467	8
Montreal	20	25	.444	9
San Francisco	19	26	.419	10
Los Angeles	18	27	.398	11
St. Louis	17	28	.376	12
Philadelphia	16	29	.353	13
Pittsburgh	15	30	.333	14
Chicago	14	31	.311	15
Cincinnati	13	32	.289	16
Montreal	12	33	.267	17
San Francisco	11	34	.244	18
Los Angeles	10	35	.222	19
St. Louis	9	36	.200	20
Philadelphia	8	37	.178	21
Pittsburgh	7	38	.156	22
Chicago	6	39	.133	23
Cincinnati	5	40	.111	24
Montreal	4	41	.089	25
San Francisco	3	42	.067	26
Los Angeles	2	43	.044	27
St. Louis	1	44	.022	28
Philadelphia	0	45	.000	29

## Tennis

## U.S. Open Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
Steffi Graf	1	0	0
Pam Shriver	0	1	1
John McEnroe	1	0	0
Mats Wilander	0	1	1
Anders Jarryd	0	1	1
Joakim Nystrom	0	1	1
Jimmy Connors	1	0	0
Heinz Gunthardt	0	1	1
Ivan Lendl	1	0	0
Yannick Noah	0	1	1

## Transition

W	L	Pct.	GB
Steffi Graf	1	0	0
Pam Shriver	0	1	1
John McEnroe	1	0	0
Mats Wilander	0	1	1
Anders Jarryd	0	1	1
Joakim Nystrom	0	1	1
Jimmy Connors	1	0	0
Heinz Gunthardt	0	1	1
Ivan Lendl	1	0	0
Yannick Noah	0	1	1

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	30	15	.667	0
Los Angeles	28	17	.617	1
San Diego	27	18	.600	2
San Francisco	26	19	.574	3
St. Louis	25	20	.556	4
Philadelphia	24	21	.529	5
Pittsburgh	23	22	.511	6
Chicago	22	23	.488	7
Cincinnati	21	24	.467	8
Montreal	20	25	.444	9
San Francisco	19	26	.419	10
Los Angeles	18	27	.398	11
St. Louis	17	28	.376	12
Philadelphia	16	29	.353	13
Pittsburgh	15	30	.333	14
Chicago	14	31	.311	15
Cincinnati	13	32	.289	16
Montreal	12	33	.267	17
San Francisco	11	34	.244	18
Los Angeles	10	35	.222	19
St. Louis	9	36	.200	20
Philadelphia	8	37	.178	21
Pittsburgh	7	38	.156	22
Chicago	6	39	.133	23
Cincinnati	5	40	.111	24
Montreal	4	41	.089	25
San Francisco	3	42	.067	26
Los Angeles	2	43	.044	27
St. Louis	1	44	.022	28
Philadelphia	0	45	.000	29

## Football

## NFL 1984: The American Football Conference

W	L	T	Pct.	PA
Atlanta	14	0	1.000	0
New England	13	1	.931	1
New York Jets	12	2	.857	2
Indianapolis	11	3	.786	3
Buffalo	10	4	.714	4
Pittsburgh	9	5	.643	5
Cincinnati	8	6	.571	6
Cleveland	7	7	.500	7
Houston	6	8	.429	8
Denver	5	9	.357	9
San Francisco	4	10	.286	10
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	11
San Diego	2	12	.143	12
Seattle	1	13	.071	13
Washington	0	14	.000	14
Minnesota	0	15	.000	15
Chicago	0	16	.000	16
Philadelphia	0	17	.000	17
San Francisco	0	18	.000	18
Los Angeles	0	19	.000	19
San Diego	0	20	.000	20
Seattle	0	21	.000	21
Washington	0	22	.000	22
Minnesota	0	23	.000	23
Chicago	0	24	.000	24
Philadelphia	0	25	.000	25
San Francisco	0	26	.000	26
Los Angeles	0	27	.000	27
San Diego	0	28	.000	28
Seattle	0	29	.000	29
Washington	0	30	.000	30
Minnesota	0	31	.000	31
Chicago	0	32	.000	32
Philadelphia	0	33	.000	33
San Francisco	0	34	.000	34
Los Angeles	0	35	.000	35
San Diego	0	36	.000	36
Seattle	0	37	.000	37
Washington	0	38	.000	38
Minnesota	0	39	.000	39
Chicago	0	40	.000	40
Philadelphia	0	41	.000	41
San Francisco	0	42	.000	42
Los Angeles	0	43	.000	43
San Diego	0	44	.000	44
Seattle	0	45	.000	45
Washington	0	46	.000	46
Minnesota	0	47	.000	47
Chicago	0	48	.000	48
Philadelphia	0	49	.000	49
San Francisco	0	50	.000	50

## European Soccer

W	L	T	Pct.	PA
Atlanta	14	0	1.000	0
New England	13	1	.931	1
New York Jets	12	2	.857	2
Indianapolis	11	3	.786	3
Buffalo	10	4	.714	4
Pittsburgh	9	5	.643	5
Cincinnati	8	6	.571	6
Cleveland	7	7	.500	7
Houston	6	8	.429	8
Denver	5	9	.357	9
San Francisco	4	10	.286	10
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	11
San Diego	2	12	.143	12
Seattle	1	13	.071	13
Washington	0	14	.000	14
Minnesota	0	15	.000	15
Chicago	0	16	.000	16
Philadelphia	0	17	.000	17
San Francisco	0	18	.000	18
Los Angeles	0	19	.000	19
San Diego	0	20	.000	20
Seattle	0	21	.000	21
Washington	0	22	.000	22
Minnesota	0	23	.000	23
Chicago	0	24	.000	24
Philadelphia	0	25	.000	25
San Francisco	0	26	.000	26
Los Angeles	0	27	.000	27
San Diego	0	28	.000	28
Seattle	0	29	.000	29
Washington	0	30	.000	30
Minnesota	0	31	.000	31
Chicago	0	32	.000	32
Philadelphia	0	33	.000	33
San Francisco	0	34	.000	34
Los Angeles	0	35	.000	35
San Diego	0	36	.000	36
Seattle	0	37	.000	37
Washington	0	38	.000	38
Minnesota	0	39	.000	39
Chicago	0	40	.000	40
Philadelphia	0	41	.000	41
San Francisco	0	42	.000	42
Los Angeles	0	43	.000	43
San Diego	0	44	.000	44
Seattle	0	45	.000	45
Washington	0	46	.000	46
Minnesota	0	47	.000	47
Chicago	0	48	.000	48
Philadelphia	0	49	.000	49
San Francisco	0	50	.000	50

## Mets' Carter Ties Homer Mark; Yanks Close on Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Gary Carter hit two more home runs Wednesday night, tying a major league record as the New York Mets beat the San Diego Padres, 9-2.



